

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.

No. 274.—VOL. 10.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1860.

PRICE 2½D.—STAMPED, 3½D.

## PLANS OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

THE deep interest which is taken by the country just now in everything relating to its strength and security will not pass away without leaving important results. There may come again a time of comparative indifference to such subjects, but it will not be till after we are a great deal better provided against danger than we have been of late. The clouds resting on European prospects may blow over. There may be once more a lengthened period of tranquillity. But the determination to be safe at all risks is too deep this time not to take some permanent shape. In fact, all other questions are properly subordinate to questions of defence, since nothing can be settled at home, the commonest operations of life cannot go on harmoniously, as long as a doubt exists of the readiness of the kingdom to resist any assault whatever on its liberties and property. The gain in the feeling of personal dignity to the individual Englishman from a thorough system of defence would alone amply repay his private share of its expenses and fatigues.

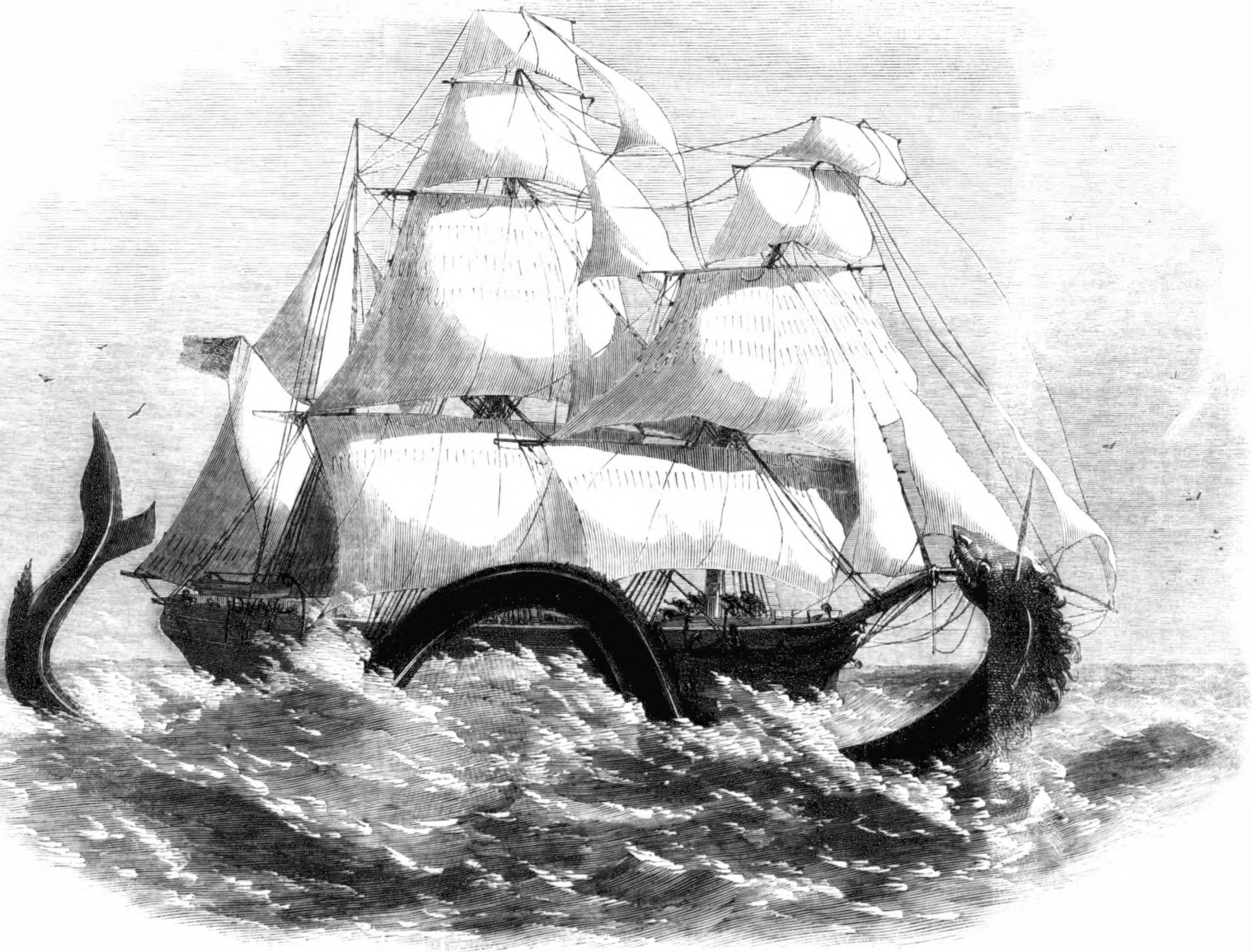
We have all seen Lord Overstone's evidence, and heard the "Naval Peer," and Sir Charles Napier, and endless other authorities, on the risks we run from leaving the country undefended, and yet few of us can adequately conceive what those risks are. The first step towards doing so is to realise the position of England as a small, densely-peopled country, with an immense unfortified capital, dependent on sea communication for its existence, and carrying on its social life on a complex financial system, of which public credit is the breath. Such a nation, while unassailable within, and in command of the sea, is naturally of gigantic power; for it can stretch its arms everywhere, and its body meanwhile cannot be touched. It feeds itself from all quarters of the globe. It makes wealth by supplying others and carrying for them; and its wealth, being always convertible and tangible, can everywhere be employed at any moment for purposes of profit or of power. But the kind of danger to which a nation is exposed is determined by the circumstances of its greatness. Every sort of greatness has its

own sort of danger, its peculiar and particular drawbacks. As a commercial island England is rich, mighty at sea, and far-reaching in her influence; but she is weak in amount of military force and in fortifications, and would suffer from certain blows with a severity proportionate to the subtlety and complexity of her organisation. London being occupied by a hostile army would be a totally different thing from the occupation of Paris by one, for instance. It would suspend all business and money affairs throughout the country, and act as a kind of dissolution of society for the time; producing a degree of disturbance and suffering such as we read of in the cases of earthquakes and deluges. As, in such a case, the command of the sea would be lost for the time, our shipping everywhere would be seized as occasion offered, and the effort to recover ourselves would cost so much in one way and another that we should probably never resume the old position we have held in the world. It is obvious that no money could represent our loss in such a case; and that, while such a catastrophe is even possible, the expense of providing against it must always be the last thing to be taken into account.

Assuming, then, that we are all likely to approach the question of what our defences ought to be in this spirit, let us see what we had better do with regard to the various plans on the subject now before the country. As far as technical points are concerned, the country will, of course, be guided by its professional men. But it is of no little importance that we should give a cheerful and intelligent support to these; and, as the English Government works *with* (rather than *for*) its subjects, the plans adopted are certain to be in more or less conformity with the wide, popular feeling. To begin, then, we take it that the first thought of everybody turns towards the sea, and that the first resolution taken will be never again to put down the Channel Fleet. Pay men off in their turn; replace the ships as they need it; but always keep up a disciplined naval force proportionate to the country's needs and resources. If only as a school, such a force would be invaluable, and, when war drew near, thousands of thorough seamen, in strong vessels, would be

ready at the point of danger, sure to give a good account of anything short of an overwhelming force of the enemy. No enemy, however, could swell to overwhelming proportions without our having notice of the movement, and, if we did not anticipate the blow, at least such a standing fleet as we are advocating would be the best nucleus round which to form a greater one.

When the Commissioners on our defences came to the conclusion that the fleet *alone* was not an adequate defence, they really shared a very general opinion among sensible men. We are not to consider only such possibilities as our fleets being worsted, being lured away, &c.; but we must remember that the better land defences we have the more ships we can spare to protect our colonies and foreign trade and to keep distant Powers in check. A combination is possible which might necessitate our sending one Admiral to the Baltic, while we were guarding the Channel and looking after Ireland. Now that our nearest rival has such a large naval force, we might then have to fight at bad odds near home; and a brief loss of Channel supremacy might expose us to the landing of a hostile army. If, however, such army had to do its disembarkation in the face of another, even smaller, army, this would vastly add to its difficulties. Now, there can be no reason why, with our railways and present amount of force, we should not be always ready to put fifty or sixty thousand men in immediate opposition to such landing, and to have twice the number in reserve for the defence of London besides. Whoever strikes at us will strike at a vital part—at London or the dockyards; but at London, probably, first, as most undefended, and as likely to give a point for operating, morally as well as physically, against the rest of England. While, therefore, the dockyards ought by all means to be strengthened up to the full amount of their requirements, we should give our best attention to those who, like the recent writer in the *Cornhill*, have brought forward the question of fortifying London itself. It is, really, too thoroughly a professional one for civilians to discuss one way or the other. All we say at present is that its novelty and magnitude should not be



THE BARQUE "BRITISH BANNER" ATTACKED BY A SEA SERPENT.—(FROM A SKETCH FURNISHED BY MR. W. TAYLOR, MASTER.)



allowed to operate too strongly against its being entertained; and that, meanwhile, the coast fortifications recommended by the Commissioners hardly admit of having their general propriety disputed. Whether steam has made a regular invasion possible or no, at least it has facilitated dashes at particular points, the mischief done by which would be considerable, besides their scandal, and the stimulus they would give to hostile daring. We should then strengthen exposed positions along our coasts with all the newest resources in the power of science, thereby, of course, giving suitable employment to local volunteers, and leaving as much of the regular army as possible free for the pitched battle which must necessarily ensue after a landing of invaders. Such are the points of first importance in this great inquiry—matters which we shall hear much of before the Session is over, but which it is, of course, impossible to treat, except in a general and superficial manner, in the space of a single article.

#### A BARQUE ATTACKED BY THE SEA SERPENT.

A WEEK or two since we quoted an extract from the log of one Captain Taylor—a mariner described as of unimpeachable veracity, but who has the most marvellous tale to tell of a sea serpent that we have yet seen. We have since received a sketch furnished by Captain Taylor, representing the scene described in his log; and with the picture we repeat the story:—"On the 25th of April, in lat. 12 deg. 7 min. 8 sec., and long. 93 deg. 52 min. E., with the sun over the main-yard, felt a strong sensation as if the ship was trembling. Sent the second mate aloft to see what was up. The latter called out to me to go up the fore rigging and look over the bows. I did so, and saw an enormous serpent shaking the bowsprit with his mouth. There was about thirty feet of the serpent out of the water, and I could see his tail in the water abaft of our stern. It must have been at least about 300 feet long; was about the circumference of a very wide crinoline petticoat, with black back, shaggy mane, horn on the forehead, and large glaring eyes placed rather near the nose, and jaws about eight feet long. He did not observe me, and continued shaking the bowsprit and throwing the sea alongside into a foam until the former came clear away of the ship. The serpent was powerful enough, although the ship was carrying all sail, and going at about ten knots at the time he attacked us, to stop her way completely. When the bowsprit, with the jibboom, sails, and rigging, went by the board, the monster swallowed the foremast, staysail, jib, and flying-jib, with the greatest apparent ease. He also snapped the thickest of the rigging asunder like thread. He shoved off a little after this, and returned apparently to scratch himself against the side of the ship, making a most extraordinary noise, resembling that on board a steamer when the boilers are blowing off. A whale breached within a mile of the ship at this time, and the serpent darted off after it like a flash of lightning, striking the vessel with its tail, and staying in all the star-board quarter gallery with its tail. Saw no more of it.

"(Signed) WILLIAM TAYLOR, Master, *British Banner*."

### Foreign Intelligence.

#### FRANCE.

THE *Moniteur* states that the rumour which has been circulating to the effect that the Government intended to negotiate a loan is without foundation.

The Session of the Legislative Corps is prorogued until the 14th of July.

In consequence of the death of Prince Jerome, all the guests of their Imperial Majesties left Fontainebleau on Monday. The Emperor and Empress will take up their residence at St. Cloud next week. He has renounced his intended voyage to Plombières. The visit to Nice and Chambéry is adjourned until the month of September.

A meeting between the Emperor Napoleon, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of the Belgians is talked of.

M. Prevost Paradol, whose name is well known in England as a brilliant political writer of the liberal school, was, on Friday last, sentenced to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 3000f. for publishing a pamphlet called "Les Anciens Partis." The burden of the pamphlet is that France, the equal of England or America in civilisation, has not even the liberties enjoyed by Sardinia or Belgium, or even Prussia. The author laments the incessant disquietudes brought on Europe by the restless policy of the Empire, recalls to the mind of his readers how the Legislative Body is powerless both for war and peace, that it was not consulted with regard to the war in Italy, and has had no opportunity of pronouncing even on the Treaty of Commerce.

#### SPAIN.

The Spanish Government, through the medium of its Chargé d'Affaires at Turin, has presented a protest to Count Cavour against the assistance indirectly given by Sardinia to the Sicilian revolutionary party. Should the remonstrance of Spain remain without any effect, the Spanish Legation will be ordered to quit Turin.

#### ITALY.

The *Morning Chronicle* says:—"The French troops at Rome will not, as was asserted by several journals some time since, leave that city during next month. They will remain to defend the city against any attacks that may be made. France will guarantee to Pius IX. Rome as his residence; beyond that the French Government cannot interfere. All the appeals made to the Roman Government urging it to retrieve its position by well-considered reforms having met with no attention, France can no longer interpose in behalf of the Pontiff, should his own subjects revolt against the tyranny and ill-treatment of the foreign mercenaries that form the gendarmerie in the Papal dominions."

#### PRUSSIA.

During the conference at Baden the Prince Regent of Prussia is said to have directed the attention of the august assembly to the state of affairs in Italy. The Prince Regent declared that the Sardinian Government was already overrun by revolution, and that, if no attention were paid to the further course of events, all Europe might be threatened with revolutionary agitation.

It is also stated that Baron Schleinitz has been ordered to draw up a circular note informing the diplomatic agents of Prussia abroad of what passed in the interview at Baden. In this note particular mention would be made of the words pronounced before Napoleon III. by the Prince Regent of Prussia on the affairs of Italy.

#### AUSTRIA.

The Austrian budget contains the following items:—Ministry of Police, 2 3-5 millions of florins; ditto Foreign Affairs, 2 2-5 millions of florins; ditto Public Worship, 4 millions of florins.

Count Barkocz has resigned his membership of the committee for registering landed property, chiefly on the ground that the register was to be kept in German. The Italian members of the Council of the Empire have received permission to speak in Italian.

It is said that great improvements are about to be introduced into the Austrian army, after the French system.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* says:—"Strict military inquiries relative to the embezzlements of the late General Eynatten have proved that no charge of dishonesty can be raised against any other functionary in his department."

#### RUSSIA.

It is said that Count Stackelberg, the Russian Minister at Turin, has been instructed to declare to the Sardinian Cabinet that should the Sardinian Government not henceforth prevent the departure for Sicily of the expeditions in course of organisation in different parts of Sardinia, Count Stackelberg, with the whole of the personnel of the Legation, would quit Piedmont.

#### AMERICA.

In the United States' Senate, on the 8th instant, Mr. Greene, of Missouri, reported adversely to the admission of the territory of Utah. Mr. Hickman called up his resolution from the Judiciary Committee, reporting against the claim of the President, in his special Message of March 28, to be exempted from any inquiry. After some debate the resolution was adopted on vote—yeas, 87; nays 40. The Senate had refused to take up the bill for the admission of Kansas as a State into the Union, by a close party vote, and the measure was regarded as killed for the Session.

The Japanese Embassy left Washington on the 8th inst., on their return home.

The fact of the ratification of the treaty between Great Britain and Honduras, recognising the sovereignty of the latter over the Bay Islands, and of the exchange of the ratifications at Comayagua on the 21st of May, was announced to the people of Ruatan in a public meeting held at Port McDonald on the same day. The acting Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Price, read the Queen's proclamation to the people on the subject.

Mr. Sumner's late anti-slavery speech is likely to bring him into fresh difficulties. Several senators have made demonstrations of a warlike character, and Mr. Sumner goes about guarded by his friends.

#### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

The situation of affairs in the Turkish capital appears every day to get worse, in consequence of financial embarrassments. Functionaries and soldiers remain without pay, and the purveyors of bread to the army have declared for the third or fourth time that they cannot continue to furnish supplies unless they receive payment. One of these contractors is already a creditor of the Minister of War for a sum of 25,000,000 of piastres. Loans are talked of. An English company is said to have offered a considerable sum on the security of Broussa and its revenues, but the realisation of the scheme was considered very problematical. In addition to State troubles, a great fire has devastated a portion of the city.

Terrible accounts of the massacres in Syria continue to reach us. A telegram from Constantinople of June 20 says:—"Yesterday 2000 soldiers were sent to Beyrout. The garrison of Damascus have committed acts of pillage. The Governors of Damascus, Aleppo, and Smyrna have been deprived of office. The Christians received with joy the intelligence that the Porte was instituting an inquiry into the recent disturbances. The troops which have been sent to restore order are, however, insufficient, and massacres are always feared. The Christian inhabitants of Cyprus are emigrating en masse to Greece. Hassan Bey has been sent on a tour through the empire in order to institute inquiries."

#### INDIA.

A letter of the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, dated May 19th, says:—

The trial of the rioters has closed. Of twenty-four who were committed eight were acquitted in default of evidence, two were sentenced to seven years' and eight to two years' labour in irons, and six to three years' and 100 rupees fine, or in default hard labour. The sentence, though regarded as lenient, is considered likely to produce an excellent effect throughout the district. I may add, as tending to show the inner history of these indigo émeutes, that after the trial was over one of the ringleaders in the assault informed Mr. Lyon that they had all been incited and urged on by the police.

In Oude, meanwhile, the officials have actually commenced to levy the new income tax, and have succeeded in their attempt without the faintest show of opposition. If Mr. Wilson be supported in England, as we feel he ought to be, another month will see the enforcement of his scheme throughout this vast continent, and it is my firm conviction that it will be enforced with the full assent of the great bulk of the people.

#### THE SICILIAN INSURRECTION.

The King of Naples is reported to have taken the advice of the French Government, and to have resolved upon trying to save his throne by establishing a constitutional government; we are told that "by a sovereign decree of June 25 constitutional and representative institutions, on national and Italian principles, are ordered to be established. There is a general amnesty to political offenders. Spinelli is to form a Ministry and to frame new laws directly. By agreement with the King of Sardinia the tricoloured flag is to be used. There are to be analogous institutions for Sicily, and a Royal Prince is to be Viceroy. The Royal decision has been communicated to the diplomatic corps, and has been favourably received. The promulgation of the new Constitution will take place towards the beginning of July."

Count Cavour approves and maintains the protest which was lodged at Naples by the Marquis of Villamarina, on the 11th inst., against the capture of the Sardinian steamer by the Neapolitan frigate *Fulminante*. It is said that the King of Naples (who is ill) is inclined to give way, and is even making advances to the Sardinian Government for an offensive and defensive alliance, "grounded on a solidarity of liberal principles and common national interests."

Syracuse, Agosta, Milazzo, and Messina seem to be the only cities still in the possession of the Neapolitans in the whole island of Sicily. The road leading along the eastern coast from Messina to Syracuse is in possession of the Sicilians, who hold Tarmina, at the foot of Mount Etna, and Etna itself.

A telegraphic despatch announces that on the evening of the 21st Garibaldi held, at Palermo, a council of war, to which all the chiefs of corps were summoned. At that meeting it was decided that the insurrectional army, after having collected all the necessary matériel, should march on Messina. An insurgent camp has been formed at Barcelona, four leagues from Messina, consisting of 10,000 men.

From Genoa, June 26, we have the following:—"News has been received here that the Dictator of Sicily had decreed the demolition of Fort Castellamare. The first division of the revolutionary forces had been directed towards Catania. Another division had been directed towards Syracuse. The municipality of Palermo had sent an address to the Dictator requesting the immediate annexation of Sicily to the Italian kingdom. The Dictator replied that such annexation was his wish, that he was a great admirer of King Victor Emmanuel, and that he believed the annexation would be accomplished by him, and with him, but that at present the annexation of Sicily alone would not be advisable; besides, in the event of immediate annexation, he would then be under the necessity of retiring."

Garibaldi is said to have sent one of his agents to London, in order to negotiate there a loan of thirty millions of francs, the revenues of Sicily being offered as a guarantee.

It is officially stated at Naples that the Commander de Martino "has received from the Emperor of the French the formal assurance that France will not recognise the annexation of Sicily to Piedmont. It is also officially asserted that the Emperor, as well as M. Thouvenel, has drawn particular attention to the fact that the Court of the Tuilleries has not recognised the annexation of Tuscany and the Romagna to Piedmont." The *Courrier du Dimanche* gives, "under all reserve," the following as an analysis of the written answer made by the Emperor to the autograph letter of the King of Naples delivered to him by M. Martino:—

The Emperor Napoleon, after a few introductory words of common politeness, said that the bombardment of Palermo was a horror, and the capitulation an act of cowardice. As both cruelty and cowardice are equally repugnant to his Majesty, he has nothing to say about the means which might have been taken to avoid both the bombardment and the capitulation. The Emperor wishes to assure the King of the Two Sicilies of the interest he feels in the trials which he is subjected to. His Majesty would advise him to seek the security of his throne and the tranquillity of his dominions in a policy sincerely national. He urged upon him in very forcible language the necessity of making every concession demanded by the national will. The Emperor, not being able to interfere in Sicily alone, recommended the King to grant reforms, and to endeavour to come to an understanding with Piedmont. His Majesty, together with England, would recommend Victor Emmanuel to use all his influence with Garibaldi to prevent him from going to extremities. And thereupon the Emperor begged the young King to believe him to be his most devoted, &c.

The Central Revolutionary Committee of Naples had issued an inflammatory address to the inhabitants of that city.

#### THE SAVOY QUESTION.

The *Journal of Geneva* announces that Count de Persigny and Lord John Russell have agreed upon the convocation of a European Conference for the adjustment of the question of Savoy.

To ensure her neutrality Switzerland now claims such a portion of territory as might be traversed in a two hours' march, and which, surrounding the Lake of Geneva, would form a bulwark between Switzerland and France.

#### WRECK OF THE "MALABAR."

The *Malabar*, with the two Ambassadors of France and England, Baron Gros and Lord Elgin, on board, has gone down in the harbour of Galle. The lives of all on board and the mails were saved, but beyond this the calamity seems to have been complete.

The following account of the disaster reaches us from Galle:—

For some weeks past the heat in Ceylon has been quite unprecedented. The atmosphere, close, dank, and steamy, presaged the approach of the south-west monsoon, due on the 12th of May. At length, on the evening of Sunday the 20th, it burst with great fury, and with a perfect cataclysm of rain. The *Simla*, with Lord Elgin and Baron Gros on board, was approaching the island at nightfall, but her commander determined to incur no risks. He could not run for the light on such a night, so he kept her course well to the southward, and on Monday morning, amidst driving rain and furious squalls, he brought her off the harbour. A Cingalese canoe will live in any weather, and a pilot was soon on board, who at 11 a.m. brought the ship safely to anchor.

At noon Lord Elgin and Baron Gros landed, under salutes from the battery, on a visit to Sir Henry Ward, who had arrived from Colombo to receive them. Some 200 yards within the moorings of the *Simla* lay the *Malabar*, on board which boat we were next day to embark for China. Both vessels were announced to start at noon, but so great was the swell that the specie and cargo could only be transhipped with much difficulty. The *Malabar's* departure was therefore postponed until 2 p.m.

The morning of Tuesday broke dark, murky, and threatening. Heavy masses of cloud were drifting up from the south-west, and soon after daylight the squalls became most violent, accompanied by a deluge of rain. Only those who have witnessed the first burst of the monsoon can form an idea of its terrible force. The wind blows in frightful gusts and in bouquets of squalls. Then comes a lull. The tempest takes breath—*reculer pour mieux sauter*. After each of these intervals the squalls increase in intensity, and the rain descends as though the whole heavens were opened into one sluice. The thunder bellows, peal after peal, and the lightning is blindingly vivid. Such a morning was that of the 22nd, when the *Simla* and *Malabar* lay side by side in the open roadstead facetiously called Galle harbour.

Shortly before noon a salute from the batteries announced the departure of Sir Hugh Rose, who had arrived in the *Malabar* from Bombay, and who embarked in the *Simla* for Calcutta to relieve Lord Clyde as Commander-in-Chief. Nearly all the *Malabar's* passengers had spent the night on shore, for the noise and confusion attending the loading rendered the vessel but a sorry place for sleep. Soaked to the skin, they reached the boat between twelve and one o'clock. The life was heard on board the *Simla*. Her anchor was soon hove up, and we gave three ringing cheers for the noble ship which had brought us so many thousand miles, as in gallant style she steamed out of harbour against the full force of the storm. Taking time by the forelock, the two Ambassadors quitted the jetty soon after one o'clock, and thirty-eight guns saluted the Plenipotentiaries of England and France. The *Malabar* had now received all her passengers. Several lighters, with cargo from the *Simla*, still remained tumbling and bumping alongside, and it was clear that we could not start before three or four o'clock. The fires were lighted at half-past one, but the steam was not hurried. Meanwhile the squalls increased in violence and frequency, and a very heavy swell rolled into the bay. In order to explain the accident which produced such disastrous results, I must give you a sketch of the so-called harbour of Galle.

Galle harbour is formed by a bay or inlet, about three miles wide at the mouth and about a mile and a half deep. The land runs out on the east, and would effectually protect ships anchored under its lee from north-east gales. But this portion of the bay is, during the south-west monsoon, exposed to the full force of the surf and swell. About halfway up the inlet stands "Watering-point," where the land juts in at a sharp angle. Thence to the Point de Galle fort is a distance of a mile and a quarter. Between the two lie reefs and large rocks, affording a slight and inefficient protection against the southerly gales. Inside, on the west, is the anchorage-ground. It contains exactly fifty-six acres, with moorings for three steamers. Should a fourth unexpectedly arrive she must wait in the roads until a berth be vacant. The anchorage is fringed with reefs and rocks on every side. North, south, east, and west are enormous boulders or more dangerous hidden reefs. Some are revealed by the break of the swell, while others are ten to sixteen feet under water, and give no sign of their existence. To the south-west angle of, and about 300 yards beyond, the anchorage-ground lies the Belavaka or Hospital Reef. It is some 700 feet long and 150 wide, the depth of water varying from four feet in the centre to eighteen on the tail. The rocks are coral, sharp and pointed. It was on this reef we struck.

The "China berth" is at the south-west angle of the anchorage. There lay the *Malabar*, an iron-built ship of 1080 tons, and just two years old. She was built in five compartments, two abaft and two before the engine, which formed the fifth. She was anchored, her head nearly south, with one best bower 30-cwt. anchor. Astern was the usual mooring-anchor, with a 10-cwt. hawser. Her draught of water was 15 feet 6 inches aft, and 13 feet 6 inches forward.

About half-past two o'clock the *Malabar's* commander, Captain Grainger, goes to his cabin for a change of clothes. He is hardly there when, suddenly and without a moment's notice, comes a terrific squall from the north-east. It sweeps across the bay, and strikes the *Malabar* on her port side, causing her to heel completely over. The mooring hawser snaps, and she swings round head to wind, completely reversing her former position. Then comes a shock which shakes the vessel from stem to stern; a second, which brings the saloon skylight crashing into the cabin. Again, again, again, and lamp after lamp is shattered to pieces. We are on the reef, and the rocks are smashing in our plates one after another. Captain Grainger is on the bridge—the engineer at his post, but the steam is not up, and the ship crashes and crunches with every swell. The pumps are sounded, and give three feet and a half of water in the after compartment. Five minutes later and five feet are announced. Our position is most critical; not a boat alongside, not one of the ship's boats ready for launching. Before us is the bay with its roaring swell; behind, at 400 yards distance, the fort, with the sea dashing over the rocks which jut into the water, and breaking in tremendous spray right against the parapet wall. The wind still keeps from the north; if it does not shift, but a few minutes and all will be over. Hold on by the anchor—let it drag but six feet and the engine compartment will be smashed to pieces. Let those heavy engines descend with all their weight on these pointed rocks and our vessel must split in two. A double danger then awaits us. We shall be blown into the air by collapse of the boilers, or down we shall go among the sharks and the breakers.

The anchor holds. The squall abates, the wind goes back to the south. She swings clear of the reef. But now commences a new peril. The after compartments are filling fast, and she is visibly settling by the stern. There is seven feet of water in the hold. Unless steam be got up, down she must go, stern first, in a very few minutes. A panic seizes some—happily but a few—of the passengers. A rush is made to the boats. If they be launched the Lascar crew will refuse to work, and in the general rush they will be sunk or stove in. Quietly seated on the poop, Lord Elgin is conversing with his usual tranquillity. Some few days before our arrival he remarked to me that Galle was an unpropitious place for him, as there he first heard the news of the Indian mutiny in 1857. "*Atai omen*" was my reply; but in the very height of the crash, amid the howling wind and the hissing sea, he asks if I remember what he told me about Galle. Baron Gros nobly seconds his colleague. He is cool and collected as though walking on the Boulevards; and England and France were never more worthily represented than by their two Ambassadors, who set an example to every one.

The panic is but of short duration. The cowards are shamed by the quiet courage of the chiefs. Twenty-five minutes have elapsed, and Mr. Bailey, the Peninsular and Oriental agent, with Mr. Janty, the acting harbourmaster, comes on board, and now the steam is up, the chief engineer having poured gallon after gallon of oil on the coals, to quicken their action. A rumour is spread that the captain is going out to sea. In truth, that was his first idea. The vessel is provided with powerful pumps, which can only be worked when the engines are going. There is no room in the harbour to steam ahead, and the captain trusts he can keep her afloat outside with the pumps, and so save ship and cargo. All hope is soon destroyed by the fearful rapidly with which the water rises. The chief engineer rushes on deck. "In the name of God, captain, don't proceed to sea; we are in a sinking state. Beach her at once!" But the rumour gains ground, and some of the passengers pester Lord Elgin with vain requests—"Will not your Lordship order the boats to be lowered?" "Will you not protest against going to sea?" "Will you not speak to the captain?" Lord Elgin steadily refuses to interfere with the captain in the discharge of his duty, but sends Colonel Crealock with a message—"Lord Elgin presents his compliments, and wishes to know if you are going to sea?" "Going to sea?—we are going down!"

And so we are, and that visibly. Still not a boat alongside, the cargo-boats having disappeared after the first bump. The quartermasters are at the helm, which they have never quitted during the wildest confusion.



"Heave at the anchor!" "Cheerily, men, cheerily!" They work with a will, and, God be thanked! at the first revolution of the engines the screw drives her ahead. The bilge-injection is set to work, but the water gains rapidly. It is up to her sternports. The saloon and cabins are full. She is sinking fast. Will she live across the bay and reach the sandy beach? Mr. Loch, Lord Elgin's private secretary, served in the Navy in early life. He goes to the captain, and asks leave to prepare one of the quarterboats for lowering, so that, if we sink in crossing, there may be a chance of saving the women. Permission is readily granted, and Mr. Loch, Colonel Crealock, and a few others soon have the boat ready for launching. Now we are off. The stern sinks lower and lower. "Keep your eye on that mast," quietly remarks an old sailor to me; "I don't expect we shall get across, and if we sink it may be above water."

At length we reached the sand. Let go the anchors. She swings, and the order is given to go astern; but at the first revolution the engines are brought up standing. The broken hawser is round the screw! Had it twisted the other way we could never have gone ahead. We veer cable and she is quietly beached on the sand, stern first. It is high time. A little longer and the water is in the engine-room.

The ship's boats are now lowered. So great is the swell that to lie alongside is a work of danger. There are some twenty vessels in port, but two only send boats. The first (English) is swamped in the heavy surf. The other (French) gets under the ladder and fills, but the men are active, and quickly bale her out. Both have their skippers on board. Let their names be recorded, for they well deserve it. The Englishman is Peter Upton, commanding the bark *Waverley*, of Newcastle. The Frenchman is Ch. Messemacher, Capitaine au Long Cours, and his ship is the *Paul Auguste*, of Dunkirk. But we must return to the wreck, where all is prepared for saving the women.

During the whole scene, amidst the wildest excitement, the ladies behave most nobly. No shriek is heard, and, though a few tears are shed, there is neither confusion nor dismay. To get them into the boats is no easy matter, but happily it is concluded without accident, one boat receiving them on the starboard, another on the port, quarter. Push off, land them quickly, and return to the ship. But here are two men on the starboard gangway attempting to escape in the woman's boat, which is full enough already. The officer on duty pushes them back, but they are not to be repulsed. They slip past him, and leap—the first for the stern, where he tumbles among the ladies and nearly capsize the boat; the second for the bow, which he misses, and takes a header right into the water. There I should have left him, but the sailors are more compassionate, and haul him in, quite drenched and half killed with fright. Neither of these men is English or French—the first is an American skipper, the second a Dutch engineer. And now boats arrive from the shore, and the Governor's barge is among them. But Lord Elgin will not quit the vessel until every passenger is saved. One after another he sees them over the side, and at length steps into the barge with Baron Gros, the attachés of the two Embassies, and the writer of this letter. We pull for the jetty, where the Ambassadors land, sorely shorn of their glory, but having shown under the most trying circumstances a rare example of courage and steadfastness.

And now we begin to look about us and ascertain our loss. Except the few things which were taken on shore the previous night, all is in the hold, and cannot be reached. Both Lord Elgin and Baron Gros have lost their credentials, their instructions, and all their more important papers. Lord Elgin's Orders of the Thistle and the Bath lie "full fathom five." Baron Gros is minus a very considerable sum he took out in specie for the expenses of his mission, and a large service of plate.

The passengers have lost everything, and are likely to recover nothing. Some divers had been sent for, and they said they could recover the bullion and luggage; but several days had passed and the divers had done nothing. At a consultation held the day after the wreck the conclusion had been come to that "working at the ship will be practicable at the return of the north-east monsoon, when all may be recovered;" but the north-east monsoon does not return till November; so that, while the bullion (of which there was £300,000 worth on board) may be brought up, there will be small chance for ordinary luggage. Besides the bullion the *Malabar* had £100,000 worth of opium on board. The vessel itself, which is totally destroyed, was worth £60,000.

It had been decided that the Ambassadors and the rest of the *Malabar's* passengers should wait at Galle for the arrival of the Bombay mail-boat for China. This boat was due on the 6th of June.

#### ASSASSINATION IN JAPAN.

SOME important despatches from Mr. Alcock, her Majesty's Minister at Japan, have been laid upon the table of the House of Commons. These despatches supply details of the murder of Mr. Alcock's Japanese linguist, and of an attempt which had been made on the life of the Regent, the third highest personage in the empire, by a party of armed assassins:—

On the morning of the 24th of March, as the Go-tai-ro, or Regent, was on his way to the Tycoon's castle, surrounded by his retinue, a band of seventeen men made a sudden attack on the cortege, intending to slay him in his norimon. The morning selected was wet and black, alternately snowing and raining heavily, from which they derived a double advantage. Their adversaries were all hampered by rain-coats and waterproofs, ill prepared to use their arms, while they themselves were enabled to conceal beneath the same ample vestments their equipment and coats of mail, and approach close without giving rise to suspicion. The distance to be traversed was so short that they were limited as to choice of place; for the Go-tai-ro's mansion stands on a gentle acclivity, 500 paces from the bridge and gate leading to the Tycoon's palace, and a broad road between the house and the bridge lies along the edge of the great moat. A wider space is formed by a broad road which debouches on the bridge coming from the city, at the angle where the two roads meet, and here they made their attack, one of their number pretending to thrust himself between the advanced guards and the norimon which bore the Regent. Those immediately about his person on each side rushed to the front, when the rest of the conspirators, profiting by the confusion, and throwing off their rain-coats, discovered themselves armed to the teeth in coats of mail, and made a dash at the norimon, severing the hands of some of the bearers at a blow, and making desperate thrusts through the sides of the vehicle in which the Go-tai-ro was seated. Several of the attendants were cut down. Two of the assailants also were killed on the spot. While the mêlée continued some officers from the adjoining Damio's house, seeing the danger of the Go-tai-ro, rushed out, and snatching the norimon up in their arms bore it away, and thus rescued its occupant from his perilous position; not, however, before he had received several wounds.

The attacking party, seeing all was lost, and overpowered by numbers, took to flight. One being too badly wounded to make good his escape, after a short effort, his companions instantly struck off his head, and one of them ran off with it, so that, living or dead, its owner might tell no tale. This man was only arrested at some distance, and after he had dashed through a gateway across the road. His flight cost the officer in charge of the gate his life, as he was ordered the next day to perform the "hari-kiri," and despatch himself, as the penalty of his inefficient guard. The Damio, also, whose office it is to guard the bridge and gate which lead to the Tycoon's, and whose house is situated just at the angle, has been imprisoned within his own walls; and to-day, as I rode past, I saw his gateway boarded up. He is not even allowed to cook any food; but, under cover of the night, his people are said to be allowed to find means of saving him and his family from dying of starvation.

Several of the assailants (followers of the Prince of Mito, one of the "Go-san-ky," as the three brothers of the Tycoon are styled, a disaffected pretender to the succession) have been seized. Two of those who fled, it is reported, finding their pursuers gaining upon them, deliberately stopped, and laying bare the abdomen, performed the "hari-kiri," it being a point of honour never to interrupt or interfere, even for the ends of justice, with a man so honourably engaged.

Mr. Alcock appears to think that the lives of Europeans generally are in danger, and that the Government are unable or unwilling to afford them adequate protection. Mr. Alcock asks for the more frequent presence of English ships, and urges that a heavy fine should be exacted from the Japanese for every murder that takes place.

THE BADEN MEETING.—When the German Sovereigns met on the 15th inst. they agreed to communicate to each other everything that might pass between the Emperor of the French and themselves during their separate interviews; and the *New Frankfort Gazette* learnt from Baden that the promises made had been faithfully kept. "On the 17th inst.," says the correspondent, "the Regent of Prussia put into the hands of his federal allies a written account of his conversation with the Emperor Napoleon, and they acted in the same way towards him." The Emperor Napoleon is said to have assured the Prince Regent "that France greatly required peace," and also, "that she entertained no idea of acting aggressively towards Germany;" but until now no perfectly reliable account of what passed between the French and Prussian Potentates has been received here. *The Times Vienna Correspondent.*

#### THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE trials of Messrs. Leatham and Charlesworth for bribery at Wakefield are to go on. There was an attempt made by Captain Jervis, the member for Hiarwich, to interpose the power and influence of the House of Commons between these gentlemen and the Attorney-General, but Sir Richard Bethell showed such a resolute front that the attempt failed, and will not be renewed. This is as it should be. Sir Edward Coke said, "the power of Parliament is so transcendent and absolute that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds." But Parliament must not be allowed to interfere with the Law Courts—nor, indeed, can it do so, for in several instances it has been ruled by the Judges that Parliament can have no power, even when its own privileges are concerned, to stop proceedings at law. Lord Chief Justice Willes said "a party may proceed in Westminster Hall notwithstanding any order of the House," and all authority is in favour of this view. The prosecution of Messrs. Leatham and Charlesworth it is thought, however, will fail, if for no other reason for this,—there is little or no evidence against them but that which they themselves supplied when they were examined by the Royal Commission, and it is repugnant to the spirit of English justice that this should be used against them. It is true that they did not receive the usual certificate of indemnity, but still the fact remains. The evidence was dragged out of them in examination, and ought not to be used to secure their conviction.

The *Times* is no authority as to what has been done by the Committee on the Paper Tax Bill. At the time I write Mr. Walpole's report has not been accepted and adopted, otherwise than as a basis. The Committee is still busy manipulating and correcting that report, and what shape it will ultimately assume cannot yet be known. It is currently reported that if the report should be unsatisfactory, at least to Messrs. Gladstone, Milner Gibson, and Villiers, and to Lord John Russell, all these gentlemen will resign; and that then Lord Palmerston will patch up the Government, push on the remaining Estimates as fast as possible, and prorogue Parliament early. A Birmingham paper, indeed, startled the public the other day by an announcement that Gladstone has "virtually resigned." This, however, is simply untrue. It is the opinion in high quarters that some *via media* will be proposed by the Committee, which, if not entirely satisfactory, will be ultimately adopted, and that there will be no immediate crisis. Some resolution, I apprehend, to the effect that this rejection of the Paper Tax Bill must not be considered as an established precedent will be passed, otherwise the practice of allowing the Government to act upon the resolution of a Committee of the House in matters of taxation before the resolution can be embodied in an act, must be altered. Such a change would, however, lead to so much stagnation and embarrassment in trade, and would place the Government in such serious difficulty whenever a custom or excise duty is to be repealed, that it is impossible to conceive how it can be altered. Therefore I apprehend that a resolution condemning the position which the Lords have taken, and pointing out the serious inconveniences and embarrassment which it has caused, and the still more serious consequences which must ensue if the rejection of the Paper Tax Bill were to become a precedent, must be passed. It will require very delicate and sagacious management, no doubt, to do this without endangering the good understanding between the two Houses; but I think that, somehow or other, it will be done. The following are the members of the Committee now sitting, and a glance at the names will show that if human sagacity can find a way out of this difficulty it will be discovered:—Palmerston, Disraeli, Gladstone, Walpole, Russell, Estcourt, Grey, Pakington, Graham, Henley, Bouverie, Wilson-Patten, Massey, Bentinck, Bright, Bethell, Cairns, O'Ferrall, Heathcote (Sir W.), Hotham, Collyer—in all twenty-one; twelve Liberals and nine Conservatives.

Since the above was written the Committee has adopted, though it cannot be said to have agreed to, a report. This report will be presented to the House before your paper gets into the hands of your readers, and will probably be considered by the House on Monday.

The following statistics may not be uninteresting to your readers:—The debate in 1859, on the Derby Reform Bill, lasted 7 nights; occupied 52 hours 34 minutes, or 3214 minutes. Number of members who spoke—Conservatives, 39; Liberals, 45; total, 84. Two longest speeches—Disraeli, 115 minutes; Cairns, 100. Two shortest speeches—Wyvill, 3 minutes; Western, 2. Average length, 37 minutes 35 seconds. Number of minutes actively occupied, 3157. 1860—Debate on Russell Reform Bill. Debate lasted 6 nights; occupied 43 hours 56 minutes, or 2636 minutes. Number of members who spoke—Conservatives, 29; Liberals, 28; total, 57. Two longest speeches—Gladstone, 100 minutes; Bulwer-Lytton, 99. Shortest—Thompson, 12 minutes; Ramsden, 10. Average length, 45 minutes 14 seconds. Number of minutes actively occupied, 2579.

The result of the Volunteer Review on Saturday last was much more astonishing to the general public, and more especially to the military spectators, than to the volunteers themselves. Constant practice at their private parade-grounds had enabled them to judge calmly and impartially of their own proficiency, and they knew exactly what they could do, and what a magnificent appearance their battalions assembled *en masse* could make. But the impression on the minds of those witnessing the review was intensified because the success was so perfectly unanticipated; and, if rumour may be believed, no person on the ground was more thoroughly astonished than the Commander-in-Chief himself. The volunteers owe their sincere thanks to the press, which, from the commencement of the movement, has earnestly and cordially supported them; and their acknowledgments are specially due to *Punch*, the contributors to which have disregarded every opportunity for ridicule, and behaved in a gentlemanly spirit which deserves the warmest recognition. The sham battle to be held at Bromley on the 14th of next month, under the auspices of Lord Ranelagh, assisted by the principal metropolitan corps, will be the next grand sight. The commanding officers meet on Friday to survey the ground and to arrange detail.

The Orphéonistes have made a great and deserved success at the Crystal Palace, and have shown our musicians the great value of sub-direction in musical matters, a point which among us is hardly sufficiently attended to. The chef-d'orchestre is the leader of the entire band, but each score has its separate leader, to whom it owes implicit obedience, and who himself takes his time from the chef. Very pleasant has it been to see the amenities interchanged between the French and English, and highly important will be the results, for these Orphéonistes are not simply the occupants of the trains de plaisir, who have hitherto visited our metropolis in shoals, not merely flâneurs of the Boulevard and habités of Paris; but nearly every provincial city of note has sent its representative, and each of these, Frenchman-like, takes to himself the applause and warm greetings showered upon the band, and each will go back favourably impressed with his reception, and eager to spread a roseate-coloured account of it among his friends.

The successor to Mr. G. P. R. James in the consulate at Venice is Mr. Perry, son of the Perry the whilom famous editor of the *Morning Chronicle*. One hundred and eighty-nine volumes of original fiction did Mr. James write during the sixty years of his life, without counting his contributions to periodical literature. Two very good things were said of him—one, ascribed to Lever, was that his first novel, "Rochelieu," was a shot that went through the target, and that ever after he kept on firing through the hole. The other was a mot of Leigh Hunt, who said that James was a musician famous for variation.

After a long and exhausting illness Mr. Robert Brough died on Tuesday night. He came early on the scene of public life, and has gone early away. At nineteen years of age, when he started and edited the *Liverpool Lion*—a comic publication—he was already a popular writer; at twenty he commenced a series of burlesques which attracted crowds wherever they were performed, and in that school of fun he has never been equalled. From this time almost up to the day of his death he was constantly before the public with a play, or a poem, or a song, or a novel, and the public was always delighted to hear him. But he had a feeble constitution; he had plunged into the labour and excitement of a literary life too early, and with too anxious and impression-

able a mind, perhaps; and the end of it is that Robert Brough is dead, at thirty-two, and before one half the talent which his friends knew him to be possessed of had been brought out. He died at Manchester, on his way to Llangollen, where he hoped to recruit his shattered health.

#### THE PROVINCES.

THE FRENCH TREATY AND THE BIRMINGHAM DEPUTATION.—A deputation named by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce to proceed to Paris, to represent the English manufacturers of hard goods in the inquiries in progress by the French Government Commission, have presented their report to the Chamber. Towards the end of their report they say:—"We wish to express our opinion that from all we saw and could learn there cannot be a shadow of doubt remaining upon our minds that the French Government wish for a good trade to be carried on between England and France, and that all steps taken by the present Conseil Supérieur du Commerce seem to have but one aim—viz., the creation of a scale of duties which would produce a good revenue for France. Of course the French manufacturers are alarmed at an English competition, and their Government cannot refuse them a hearing. It would be a strange result if the French manufacturers did succeed in persuading a body of the most intellectual men France can muster to impose duties upon English manufactures, which would render the commercial treaty a dead letter. In England we seem desirous of seeing the effect of the treaty to become the means of a large export of our goods to France. In France, however, the Government is simply compelled to arrange the scale of duties so that in the revenue they will produce an equivalent will be found for the eighty millions which have already been sacrificed in the sugar and coffee duties, in anticipation of the revenue to be derived from a large importation of English goods into France."

GREAT DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.—The extensive cotton-mill of Messrs. Mayall, called the Britannia Cotton Mill, at Mossley, and about midway between Manchester and Huddersfield, was destroyed by fire a few days since. It was one of the most extensive (if not the most extensive) spinning-mills in the country, having about 120,000 spindles, mostly with the latest improvements, and a quality of yarn was spun in it which generally commanded a good market. The fire was first discovered about half-past one in the morning; but from what cause it originated is not known. The loss is estimated at from £80,000 to £90,000. A great number of workpeople will, of course, be thrown out of work by the occurrence.

THE POPE'S ARMY.—For some time past Hull has been in a rather excited state from the arrival of numerous recruits from Ireland, to be shipped for the Continent to join the army of the Pope. Many of these were evidently of the poorest classes, and some of them, it is said, have left situations in Ireland to go to Italy, under circumstances which leave no doubt that they were grievously imposed on, and deceived as to the real objects for which they left their native country. One instance was brought prominently forward, on a declaration of Joseph Kearns, voluntarily emitted before the Mayor of Hull. It sets forth that he is a carpenter, and had followed his brother Joseph James Kearns, also a carpenter, and an apprentice in Dublin. The brother, he says, had three years and a half of his apprenticeship to serve, and had gone over to Italy without the knowledge or consent of his family. The declarant followed, and found him near Ancona. The declaration continues:—"My brother told me he had been induced to leave home on the promise of having plenty of work as a carpenter, a bounty of £15 and 2s. per day wages being held out. He was told that a very many buildings, fortifications, &c., were going to be erected; and he said distinctly, at the time he consented to go, that he did not go for the purpose of being a soldier. As soon as they arrived there, however (at Macerata), the authorities insisted upon his signing an agreement to serve as a soldier under his Holiness for four years; which he said nothing on earth should induce him to do had he known it before he left Ireland. My brother further told me that it was the general wish of the other young men to get away and come home again, as they had been deceived, though many had, no doubt, gone out for the purpose of being soldiers."

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.—An extraordinary meeting of agricultural labourers was held at Swindon a few days ago for the purpose of considering the rate of wages which they are receiving. Most of the speakers stated that they received only nine shillings a week, and much distress appeared to exist among them. A strike was recommended by one speaker, but the suggestion was not embodied in a resolution.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT CHESTER.—A most interesting inspection and review of rifle volunteers, mainly connected with Cheshire, took place last week on the Rodee or Chester racecourse, and it was followed by the presentation of a very handsome silver bugle, bearing an inscription, to the Chester corps, by Lady Louisa Brooke, on behalf of her husband, Captain Brooke, of the 6th Cheshire Company. From 35,000 to 40,000 persons witnessed the proceedings.

POISONING BY ANTIMONY.—A man named Winslow was brought before the Liverpool stipendiary magistrate a few days since, charged with having poisoned Mrs. Ann Jones, a widow, and keeper of a boarding-house, with whom the prisoner had lived for some years as manager. The prisoner was aware, it seems, that the deceased had made a will, disposing of her property to some nephews, a niece, and a sister (Mrs. Townsend), who lived with her. The prisoner was thought so highly of that he was appointed residuary legatee. In September, 1859, Mrs. Townsend was attacked with vomiting and purging, and died; on the 18th of December her daughter was seized in a similar way, and died; and on the 11th of January last her son (and Mrs. Jones's nephew), Samuel Townsend, was attacked with the same symptoms, and died. In January last Mrs. Jones was herself attacked with vomiting and purging, but being promptly attended by a medical man she recovered. In March she was again seized, and recovered, and towards the end of May the symptoms returned. Dr. Cameron, her attendant, having his suspicions aroused, took an opportunity of analysing some of the discharges, and discovered the presence of antimony. Her persuaded Mrs. Jones to be removed to the hospital, which was done about three weeks ago, but notwithstanding every care and attention she died on Sunday week. A quantity of cooked sago which had been prepared by the prisoner was found by her bedside before she was removed, and it was stated that she had partaken of it two or three hours before she was attacked on the last occasion. A portion of the sago was analysed, and found to contain antimony, whereas the uncooked sago found in the house did not contain antimony. These facts having been laid before the magistrates, Mr. Parker, solicitor for the prisoner, applied for an adjournment of the case, which was granted. In the meantime the body of Mrs. Jones has been exhumed.

#### THE MARINA, PALERMO.

EVERY town of importance on the Mediterranean has its Marina, or Grand Parade; but of the many there is, perhaps, none that can in any way be compared to the Marina of Palermo. It is the fashionable promenade of the city, the lounging-place of the idlers, and the spot to which, after the sultry hours of the day, the Palermitans hasten to enjoy the luxury of the breeze, which, at sundown, almost always blows in from the sea. The Marina is more than a mile in extent, and behind its long range of palaces belonging to the Palermitan nobility is the city of Palermo, built in one of the most fertile plains of Southern Europe, and enriched by temples of the most exquisite design. Perhaps the most striking piece of architecture on the Marina is the Porta Felice, one of the city gates. It is purely Italian in style and ornamentation, and would seem to show that the monuments of after ages may equal those that have been raised by the genius of ancient Greece and Rome. Close to the Porta Felice is the Pratique Office and the gloomy prison of Vicaria, which forms a striking contrast to the numerous palatial buildings which surround it. On the left of the Marina, and near to the landing-place, are some interesting remains of the old city walls, as also some fortifications of no very remarkable construction, but which may have been of importance in days gone by. Monte Pellegrino is, however, the most striking object that claims the attention of the traveller as he approaches the Marina from the sea. It has a form as remarkable as it is beautiful, and may be seen from almost every part of the city.

The Marina leads to the Villa Reale—the public pleasure-ground, and also to the Flora Reale—the botanic garden, said to be planted on the very spot where the cruel exhibition of the "Auto da Fé" formerly took place. The fascinations of the Marina can, however, only be appreciated by those who have lived on the shores of the Mediterranean; they will easily comprehend how it is that the Palermitan here lounges away one half of the night, listening to music floating on the air, and leisurely puffing his cigar, while the moon lights up the grand, and at the same time romantic, scenery by which he is surrounded.

FOOD PRICES IN FRANCE.—In Paris fillet of beef is selling at the rate of 2s. a pound; steaks, 1s. 2d.; inferior beef for soup (bone included), 9d.; ordinary joints of veal and mutton, 11d.; salmon, 3s. 6d. per pound; mackerel, 1s. each. Bread is 8d. the 4-lb. loaf, and the Government will not allow it to be higher, whatever may be the price of corn; but the bakers are in a state of *quasi* rebellion because they are forced to sell at this rate.





MEETING NEAR THE MOLE AT PALERMO OF THE OFFICERS CHARGED TO NEGOTIATE AN ARMISTICE.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. FERANTI.)

#### PALERMO AND THE ARMISTICE.

By the latest information received from Palermo we learn that the Neapolitan troops have at length entirely evacuated the city, while the war-frigates have quitted the Palermo roads.

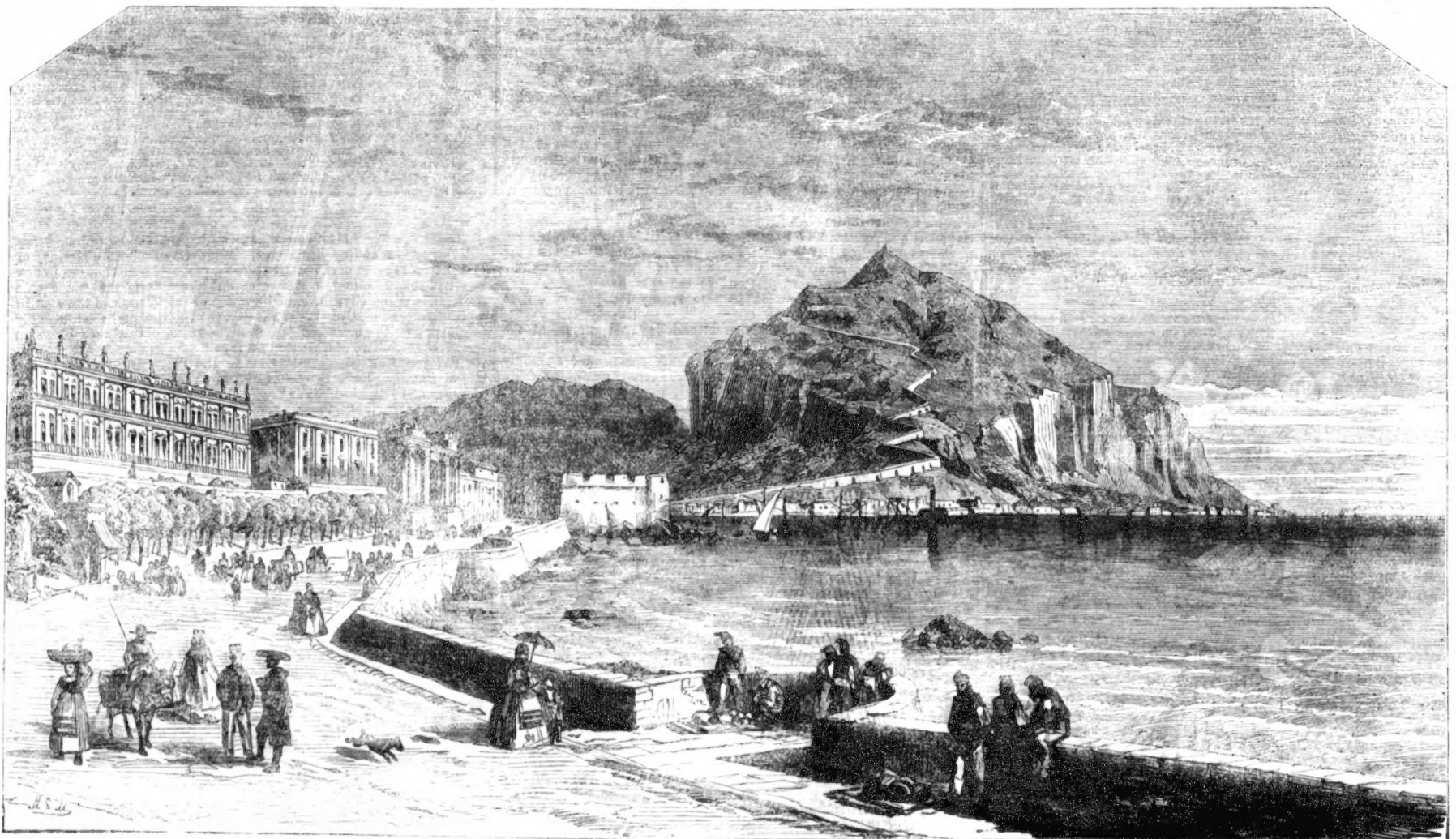
This is, as far as it goes, good news indeed, since the inhabitants of the city may hope for a season of quiet after the bloodthirsty persistence of the Government soldiers in bombarding the place, and slaughtering the people, even when they had retired before the followers of

Garibaldi, when the city was in the hands of the victorious General, and even during the proposals for an armistice which they themselves originated.

The Neapolitan soldiery never seem to alter either their characters or their traditions. As they were in the days of Bomba I., so are they in the time of Bomba II. The history of their military exploits has been one at which the blood of Europe has curled in its veins—a record of atrocities too horrible for belief, had not many of the victims of that

unsparing oppression of which they are the more favoured slaves been amongst those whose patriotism obtained the sympathy of all free nations, while their courage defied even the cruelty of a King who would be a second Nero, were he not too mean—a perfect tyrant, were he not too great a coward.

It is, perhaps, not easy to imagine the indignation of the people of Palermo, who had been subject to the continued bombardment of such of the Royal troops as had escaped to the fortresses in the town, when,



MARINA DI PALERMO.



even after General Garibaldi had consented to their proposal for a suspension of arms, the firing still continued, and was directed against the advanced posts of the victorious patriots, although they were forbidden to reply by the strict orders of their General himself. The cessation from hostilities on the part of Garibaldi's followers was taken advantage of by the Neapolitans, who, true to their ferocious instincts, at once burnt some houses; they also took possession of some barricades in the Piazza Reale, killing and wounding several cacciatori.

During this time no answer came from the Commodore, and, after waiting for some time longer, Lieutenant Wilmot, on the part of Admiral Mundy, came to Garibaldi, and said that, as the Commodore had given no reply, he considered that the General was liberated from his promise. A very short time sufficed for the brave Neapolitans to be dislodged from their position, and the negotiations were at an end, the general impression being that the proposition had been a ruse for the purpose of gaining time.

The day after, however, it was discovered that the Neapolitan fleet had gone out to sea, and the bastion near the Royal Palace had been vacated by the troops, who left a large 32-pounder gun behind them. Then came an offer from the force occupying the Finanze, who seemed willing to retire, but the permission was refused by Garibaldi, unless they would submit to lay down their arms. The deserters from the Neapolitan ranks were pretty numerous, and amongst them several officers, in plain clothes, gave themselves up.

Although ready to take advantage of any pretended cessation of hostilities, it would seem that the soldiers of the tyrant of Naples have seldom sufficient courage to hold their positions, and the sound of the bugle which heralded the charge of the real Garibaldians has generally been sufficient to create a panic in their midst which enabled the patriots to regain the points of attack. On one occasion, when they had succeeded in driving the picciotti from a street of which they kept possession until Garibaldi himself headed the band, they ran at the very sound which announced the charge. This was also the case at Calatafimi. Even when fresh troops were disembarked at the Mole from two steamers which lay under the Castello, where the Neapolitans still held their battery, no success attended them, except

such satisfaction as they could obtain from the inhuman and deliberate bombardment of the town and the indiscriminate destruction of its inhabitants. It is true that after the morning of the 28th of May the fleet had not fired a shot, since it was then that Admiral Mundy gave the Commandatore a piece of his mind on the subject; but, although this was a great relief, the Castello continued to throw shell after shell into the town wherever a movement or a noise could serve to make a mark to aim at. And, when it is considered that these shells fell amongst narrow streets, composed of tall houses, but insecurely built, the ravages they produced may be more easily imagined. At last came a flag of truce from the Royal Palace, accompanying a letter addressed to General Garibaldi by General Lanza, and apprising him that the British Admiral had consented to receive on board his vessel two of the Neapolitan Generals to open a conference, of which he (the English Admiral) would be the mediator, if Garibaldi allowed them to pass through the lines. The letter at the same time requested General Garibaldi to name the hour at which the armistice might begin.

To this letter Garibaldi replied at once that he had no objection to meet the two gentlemen on board the Admiral's vessel; that he would order all the line to cease firing; and that, the armistice beginning at noon, they would meet on board the *Hannibal* at one o'clock.

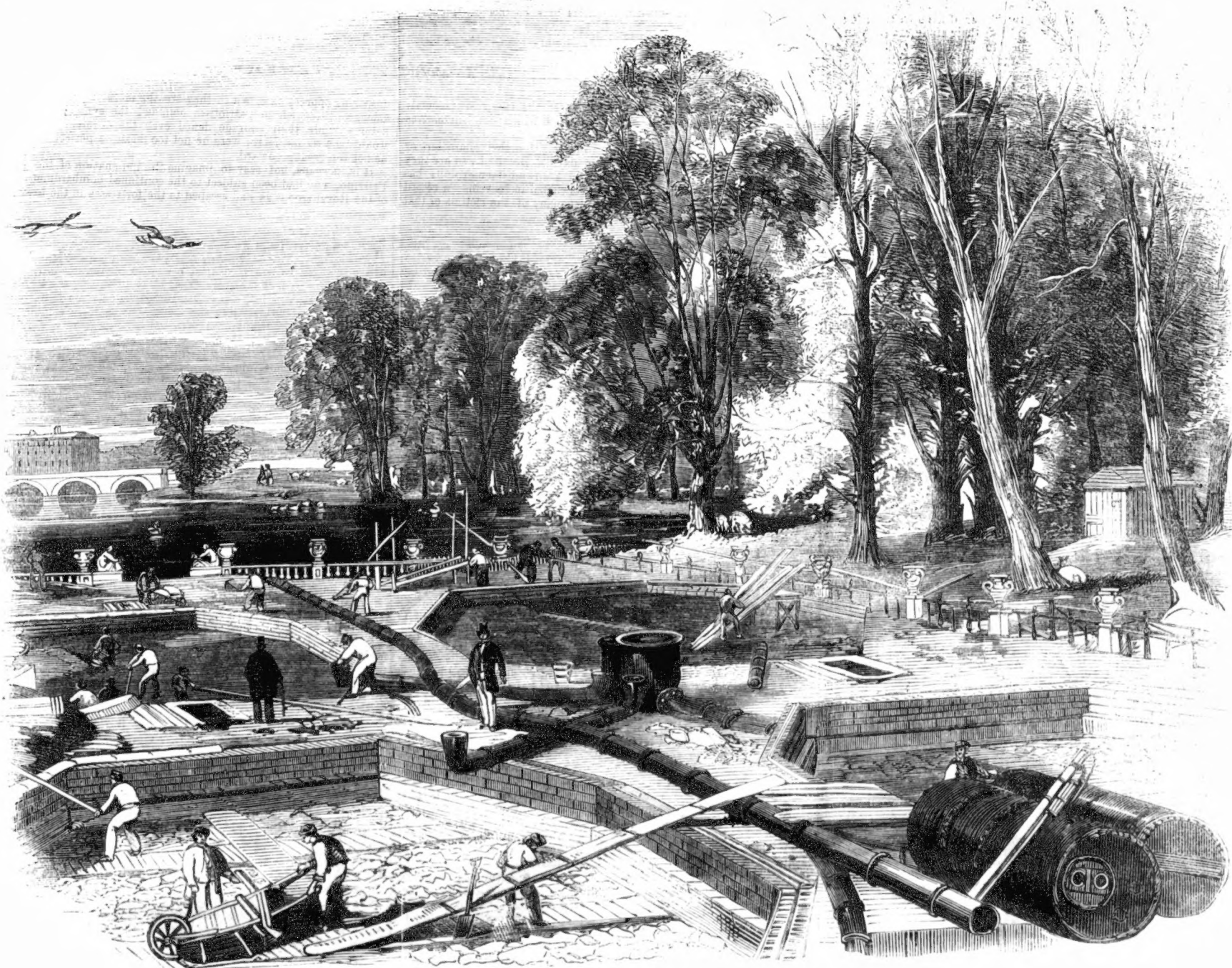
The order to cease firing was given and obeyed. The Garibaldians waited for the cessation of hostilities, but still the shelling of the town continued, and, at the same time, a Neapolitan column provided with artillery was seen approaching. The white flag was exhibited in vain; the firing continued, and the citadel threw its shells in the same direction. The officers who mounted on the barricades to inform the column of the state of affairs were received with rifle-shots, and some of them wounded; still, in the face of all this, the Garibaldians did not return the fire. Their General was about to abandon all thoughts of preserving the agreement when two Neapolitan officers appeared, and endeavoured to excuse the affair as a mistake, in consequence of the column not having received the news of the armistice.

How it was that the shelling from the citadel went on also could not easily be explained, and, news arriving that the column of the enemy had just entered the



In memory of  
the Very Rev. WILLIAM BUCKLAND, D.D., F.R.S.,  
Dean of Westminster,  
and of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath,  
formerly Canon of Christ Church, Oxford;  
Trustee of the British Museum;  
First Professor of Geology and Mineralogy  
in the University of Oxford;  
Founder of the Museum of Geology which he bequeathed  
to that University.  
Endued with superior intellect,  
he applied the powers of his mind  
to the honour and glory of God,  
the advancement of science,  
and the welfare of mankind.  
Born March 12, 1784; died August 14, 1856. Aged 72.  
For the Lord giveth wisdom: out of his mouth cometh  
knowledge and understanding. Proverbs ii., v. 6.  
Erected by his children.

BUST OF DR. BUCKLAND, RECENTLY ERECTED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



IMPROVEMENTS AT THE SERPENTINE.—PRESENT STATE OF THE WORKS.



town, Garibaldi collected his reserves and marched on. Lieutenant Wilnot, R.N., who had come on shore to bring the Admiral's consent to the conference on board, found himself between the Garibaldians and the enemy, and at the same time a shell fired from the Castello burst close to where he stood. It was only a few minutes after this that the two Neapolitan officers arrived to say that it was only a mistake. At a quarter-past one Garibaldi proceeded to the Admiral's boat which was to convey him on board the *Hannibal*; at about half-past four p.m. he had returned and gone to the palace with the two Neapolitan Generals. The result of this meeting was an agreement for a complete armistice; and General Letizia at once set out for Naples to take the advice, or rather the commands, of Bombino. On the night of the 3rd of June his return was announced by his immediately proceeding in a carriage, and with a white flag, to the mole, where, on the Quarantine-quay, was concluded the arrangement for the evacuation of Palermo by the Neapolitan troops.

#### THE LATE DR. BUCKLAND.

A NOISY fame, an "universal popularity," is not a very difficult achievement in these days, when anybody with twopenny and a turn for erudition may acquaint himself with the names, at least, of all contemporary celebrities, little and big: especially the little ones. This was not the case in less enlightened times, before newspapers and London letter-writers were invented. Now, fortunately, nobody can make a stroke of genius without the echoes penetrating into the most remote corners, wherever there is a schoolmaster and a post-office; though whether everybody cares to inquire why the stroke was struck which they so much applaud, or what it means, is not so certain. But we do not confine ourselves to genius. Where there are so many readers there must be many heroes; and by a surprising feat of daring, or even of impudence, a man may any morning wake to find himself as famous in his day as Sir Isaac Newton was in another. Soldiers who are good in their way, wits who are not, orators who, going down with Demosthenes to the sea, bring back nothing but the fluency of the one and the froth of the other, find themselves famous in no time.

Besides, the niches set apart in the Temple of Fame to orators, soldiers, dramatists, &c., are not only easier to reach, but higher than some others. The path of science is thorny and difficult; and when you have come to the end of it, and written your name over the niche that is to contain your bust, you find that three-fourths of your fellow-countrymen do not see it, and don't want to see it—and do not understand you, and don't want to understand you; while there are hurrahs nine times nine, and the sky darkened with a cloud of hats, for somebody who has written a successful novel, or proved one day that he was discreet as a captain and plucky as a man. Well, it is according to the natural order of things, no doubt; only we who are aware that a successful novel is not necessarily a good one, that every man ought to be plucky and every captain discreet, should all the more hold in regard the names of men who must bring high intellect, wide attainments, vast labour, untiring patience to their pursuits, if they hope to reach any eminence amongst the unenthusiastic few who are capable of appreciating them.

Dr. Buckland was one of these. Born in the year 1784, he was educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford, of which college he became a Fellow. Mineralogy and geology were his special study, and in 1813 Buckland became Reader in the former science. On the establishment of a readership of geology he received that appointment too. The breadth of Buckland's views, and his intimate acquaintance with what was then a new science, gave great impetus to the study of geology; while his eloquent "Bridgewater Treatise" brought out the charms of what appeared dry, tough subject. This work was followed by others to the same effect. And the Doctor not only gave the labour of his own mind to his beloved sciences, but he took pains to make their study easier to men who should live after him; the result being the Museum of Geology which he founded at Oxford. He had also a large share in the establishment of the museum in Jermyn-street.

For the rest, Dr. Buckland became Dean of Westminster in 1845, in which office he proved as useful as busy; and during his laborious life earned those distinctions the record of which may now be read on his monument. Indeed, so strenuous were his exertions in writing, preaching, lecturing, and working in the general movements of his time, that at length his mind betrayed symptoms of fatigue; and in 1850 he withdrew from the more active duties and studies which had earned him so many honours. In 1856 he died; and now his children have erected to his memory the bust of which we give an Engraving. The memorial is placed in the south aisle of Westminster Abbey by the cloisters door, and the artist, Mr. Weekes, has succeeded in striking out of the stone a very faithful portrait.

#### IMPROVEMENTS OF THE SERPENTINE.

PREVIOUS to the commencement of the works for the purification of the water of the Serpentine there existed at the head of the lake a dirty duck-pond of about a foot in depth, into which the Ranelagh sewer periodically discharged its contents. This now forms the site of the Italian garden, designed in connection with the intended filtering basins, and in this garden are being placed the fountains and other ornamental works sculptured by Mr. John Thomas, by whom many of the most beautiful of the carvings and statues of the Houses of Parliament were executed. The large basin is sixteen feet in diameter, is sculptured in Portland stone, and will bear on its centre a group of Tritons affording support to a highly-sculptured marble tazza, from which it is intended there shall ascend a jet or sheaf of water of considerable magnitude and many varying forms. On each side of this fountain, and somewhat raised above it, will be two female figures of colossal size, bearing urns, from which will be discharged copious streams of water into the basin below. These figures are differently and gracefully treated, as also are their adjuncts, the two swans, intended to be principally seen from the interior of the garden. The level of the basin will be approached by a flight of massive semicircular steps, the lower one of which is carved into leaves bending over the basin. The backs of the figures rest against highly-decorated pedestals, forming the termination of an ornamental balustrade enriched at intervals with flower-vases of varied designs, all executed in Portland stone. The illustration on the preceding page shows the works now in progress.

THE RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—The disturbances in this parish were not confined to the church last Sunday evening, although the rioting within the sacred edifice was as determined as upon any previous day. As soon as the blessing was pronounced from the altar the congregation rushed to the doors, instead of remaining to shout and howl as before. They collected round the entrance to the rectory, and as the clergy and choristers passed in they were hooted and hustled. Two or three of the choristers who attempted to make their way home were followed by several hundreds of people, who yelled, and threw dirt and stones at them, and anything else they could obtain. Once or twice the choristers, who wore round collars similar to those adopted by Roman Catholic priests, and long coats, made a run for it, but the mob ran too, and increased in numbers at every step. On arriving in the Commercial-road a desperate rush was made upon them, but three or four policemen arrested the mob, and the choristers darted down a narrow street. The mob still followed, driving them along the Commercial and Whitechapel roads. The mob at this time consisted of at least 1000 persons, and matters threatening to become serious, two of the choristers took refuge in a coffee-house. Peremptory orders were shouted by the mob that "the Paucytes should be turned out," and turned out they were, to be knocked about by their ruffianly assailants. It was now suggested that the only way by which an escape could be effected would be by the police who were present blockading the entrance of one of the narrow streets after the choristers had made a dash down, and this stratagem succeeded, although the police had a desperate fight with the mob to nobody seemed to know, but they managed to escape their assailants, who rushed after them as soon as the police abandoned their position at the top of the street, after valiantly maintaining it about ten minutes. On the previous Sunday evening the Rev. Mr. Johnston, Curate of Morpeth, who took part in the service, was followed in a similar manner, and took refuge in a public-house in Bethnal-green, from which he was ejected at the demand of the mob. He at length escaped by jumping into a Hansom cab and driving off as fast as possible.

#### INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 138

THE INDIAN ARMY DEBATE—ITS PREMATURE DEATH.

ON Thursday night—not last Thursday, but Thursday the 21st—the "order of the day" was the adjourned debate on the Indian Army Bill. Lord Stanley led off the debate at about five o'clock, and made a long and able speech, which lasted until half-past six, and then Colonel Sykes rose, and dispersed the House for dinner. The Indian Army is a topic fruitful of talk, for every soldier in the House thinks himself competent to give an opinion, and it was therefore confidently expected that this debate would last all night; but it was not to be so, and was not so, for after Colonel Sykes had finished his yarn, and Mr. Peacock had with his small lamp thrown all the light he could upon the business, and poor old General Evans had mumbled out a speech of half an hour's length, of which very few heard a word, the debate, wonderful to relate, suddenly came to a premature end for want of talkers. Mr. Speaker looked around, waited several seconds, but as nobody rose he was compelled to put the question, and thus the debate closed without a division. It was not intended that the debate should close thus early, for Mr. Sidney Herbert had a speech all ready, and Mr. Danby Seymour had another, and half a score of other officials, *in posse* or *in esse*, had prepared themselves to address the House; but they had all gone to dinner, and so the debate thus prematurely died. Half an hour afterwards all the pregnant orators came back, with their papers under their arms; but the debate was over, the House was far down in the "order paper," and they were all "sold." Indeed, if Mr. Speaker possessed that acuteness and tact which marked his predecessor, he might have wellnigh exhausted the paper whilst the members were absent, and the House might have risen at about nine o'clock; but he, unfortunately, went away to tea for twenty minutes, and when he returned the absenters had reassembled, and, instead of getting away early, the House dragged on and on far into the small hours. This going to tea at such a moment was a sad mistake. The old Speaker, seeing how matters stood, would have made play whilst the game was in his hands, run over the list whilst the opponents of the different bills were away, advanced them a stage, cleared the paper, and adjourned the House before even the telegraph could have informed the absentees of what was going on; but the present occupant of the chair has no tact. This is not the first nor second time that he has lost an opportunity to advance the public business.

#### THE IRISH MEMBERS SOLD.

BUT there was a still more ludicrous "sell" than that which we have noticed; for the Irish members were all "sold." The case was this:—Next to the Indian debate there stood upon the paper two Irish bills—the "Poor Law Relief" and the "County Prisons" Bills. Now, as both these bills relate to Ireland, of course they were to be opposed. We say "of course," because all Irish bills are opposed. Whether it be an "Arms Bill" or a mere "Road Bill," an Irish bill is sure to meet with opposition. Well, these two bills stood next upon the paper to the Indian debate, and it had been arranged that, if the Indian debate should close before twelve, these bills should be discussed; but if, on the contrary, the Indian debate should drag on till after twelve, they would not be brought on. This was the arrangement, and, as there was little chance of the Indian debate closing for several hours, the Irish members had, to a man, gone away. Maguire, Hennessy, Bowyer, Dickson, &c., &c., all had gone—some few to the refreshment-rooms and others to their clubs—all confident that they were safe for at least three hours. What was their astonishment, then, to see on the telegraphic record which, every half-hour, is sent to the different clubs and to the refreshment-rooms these words—"Indian debate closed;" "Poor Law Relief (Ireland) Bill read a second time;" "County Prisons (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee!" The effect of this announcement at the various dinner-tables may be imagined, but not described. There was gabble as of Babel, we may be sure; plates were pushed aside; wine was left unfinished; and every man jumped up and hurried off to the House; and, in about a quarter of an hour, some twenty indignant Irishmen rushed in and then rushed out again to discuss their wrongs in the lobby. And none but those who know what excited Irishmen are can conceive the row that ensued. They stamped, they gabbled, they threatened the Government. "It was not an accident; it was a regular plot. The Government had got the Indian debate prematurely closed on purpose to 'sell' the Irish members." Every official that came out was fastened on; and when Mr. Cardwell, the Irish Secretary, made his appearance he was instantly surrounded; and such a tide of Irish wrath was poured upon his head that any other man than our calm and imperturbable Irish Secretary would have turned upon his assailants. But Mr. Cardwell is one of the coolest and the surest of men; nothing can ever move him to excitement nor provoke him to indiscretion. He listened until the storm had somewhat subsided, and then calmly replied, "I told you that I should bring these bills in at the close of the Indian Army debate if it closed before twelve. It closed at eight, and I brought them on. I have merely fulfilled my promise. It was not my fault that you were not there." All this, of course, was satisfactory enough to all reasonable men; but it was not satisfactory to our Irish members, for they were too angry to be reasonable. However, the thing was done, and could not be undone. No power on earth could reverse the decision of the House and re-instate the bills in the position in which they were before dinner. The excitement, however, was too furious to last long. Gradually it was allayed; the choler burnt out, the smoke dispersed, and calm was restored. Dire revenge was threatened against the Government. "The Irish members would leave them in a body." But all this has passed away. Reason has returned; and besides, though Irishmen are excitable, they are not persistently revengeful. Nor is there any material wrong done, for all the Irish orators have to do is just to bottle up their eloquence for the next stages of the bill. The weather is still cool, and no doubt it will keep very well, and perhaps, like Irish whisky, will, though it may lose some of its fiery qualities, be all the better for keeping.

#### A REGULAR ROW.

LATER in the evening we had another Irish row—at least so it may be called; for it originated in an Irish bill, though on this occasion the fault was not with the Irish members. The row did not originate with them, but with those zealous and jealous Protestants in the House, represented by Messrs. Spooner, Newdegate, Andrew Stuart, and others, who believe that every Roman Catholic is a Jesuit; that Popery is increasing, is destined to rule on the earth for a time; and that it is their "mission" to watch it closely, to retard its progress, and, if possible, to defeat its machinations. These gentlemen look upon all bills connected with the Roman Catholic faith with extreme jealousy and suspicion—view them, indeed, as Trojan horses concealing within their sides troops of foes to the Protestant faith and to mankind. It is difficult to make the general reader understand the nature of the bill which caused this row: indeed, so technical is its character that we know not whether any but a lawyer would be able to comprehend the exact nature of its provisions without explanation. Suffice it to say that it is a bill for the regulation of Roman Catholic charities. It was brought in by Mr. Bowyer, has been submitted to and amended by the Attorney-General, and sanctioned and adopted by the Home Secretary; and, this being the case, our readers will probably think that it might have been suffered to pass without opposition, for assuredly neither Sir Richard Bethell nor Sir George Lewis can be suspected of ignorance or of intention to pass a bill which would be dangerous to the religion or the liberties of their country. As far as we can make out, the bill simply proposes to place the Catholic charities on the footing of other nonconformist charities, with certain harmless exceptions, rendered necessary by the peculiar character of Roman Catholic endowments. However, no sooner did Messrs. Spooner, Newdegate, and Co. see this bill on the paper than their suspicion was aroused, and they at once inaugurated and have ever since carried on a relentless opposition; and on Thursday night we had a fight against the bill which, for violence, pertinacity, and noise, has rarely been equalled. In the early part of the night Mr. Newdegate was not in his place, nor was there apparently much chance that this bill would come on, for that Indian debate was to go till twelve, and after that there was a long list of

orders, and this stood at the bottom. But the old Protestant watchdog, Spooner, was present, as he always is; and whether he gave a warning bark loud enough for his colleague to hear we know not, but about eleven, half an hour before the Roman Catholic Charities Bill was called, Mr. Newdegate walked into the House, and at half-past the bill was on, and then the fight began. The forces at the commencement of the battle were as follows:—The Roman Catholics mustered about fifty, the Government members who supported the bill about sixteen, whilst the rank and file of the extreme Protestants might number about fifteen. Mr. Newdegate moved that the bill should be postponed in order to give the House further opportunity to consider it. This, however, was met by such a storm of opposition from the Irish members, and was so feebly supported by the other side, that it was overruled, and the House went into Committee on the bill; and then began a fight impossible for us to describe. Indeed, no mortal pen nor pencil could realise the battle which ensued. We might faintly describe the solemn manner and tones of Newdegate as he time after time rose to resist this "dangerous bill;" we might convey some slight notion of the dull, ponderous, monotonous oratory of Mr. Stuart, of Cambridge, who, with the long-windedness of a Flanders horse and the slow persistency of a sleuth-hound, kept up the fight amidst a storm of yells and hootings and indescribable noises which would have surely appalled any other man but he; we might also attempt, with more or less success, to paint Mr. Whalley, of Peterborough (who, though a Radical, was, strangely enough, the most violent of all the combatants against the bill), as time after time, to the number of twenty times, he rose, and every time with excited tones and action repeated, and did nothing more than repeat, his objections to the measure—repeating and repeating until the wearied in the House began to enjoy the fun, and greeted him every time he arose with applause and laughter. We might also say something effective about the solid Attorney-General. How calmly and lucidly in those silver tones of his, and with a propriety of speech which is all his own, he over and over again explained the measure; and we tell how, after all explanations were in vain, he rose from his seat, took his papers under his arm, and indignantly, but with slow and majestic step, walked out of the House. All this we might do with more or less success, but by so doing we should give but a faint idea of the row itself. For the reader must know that whilst all this speechifying was going on there was a storm of shouts and cries, and sometimes of a whew-whew very high like a shrill whistle, going on too, that is simply indescribable, and must be inconceivable to all but those who were there. No! we must leave the scene unattempted by us, for it requires a touch beyond the reach of art, or at least beyond any art that we possess. Four hours the storm lasted, during which the supporters of the bill dwindled down to forty-six, and the opponents to six. The Committee divided five times on the question of "reporting progress," and eventually the minority might have beaten the majority notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, as a minority always may if it have the pluck; but the courage of some of the minority failed. Spooner, poor old man! was worn out, and was obliged to leave. Newdegate very soon followed after his friend, and there were only left Whalley, a certain Mr. Leydley, Mr. Stuart, and some others to sustain the fight. But they might in the end have gained the victory if they had persisted. The three gentlemen named had all declared that they would not "say die" if they sat till seven o'clock; and the end of the battle—though the hand of the clock was pointing to half-past three, and the morning sun was looking in at the windows and contesting with the gas for the privilege of lighting the House—seemed yet a great way off. But Mr. Whalley, who had taken the lead, made a blunder, and, before he could, in his excited state, recall it and set himself right, the Chairman was down upon him, put the question, it was carried, and all was over. The blunder was this: Mr. Whalley moved "that the debate be now adjourned." "You cannot move an adjournment in Committee," said Mr. Massey; and then added, "The question is, that this clause stand part of the bill." This he spoke as if he were telling Mr. Whalley what the question was; but in reality he was putting the question; and, following it up rapidly by "They that are for it say 'aye,' and they that are against it say 'no.' The ayes have it." The fight by this clever coup was ended for that night; only one clause, however, is carried. Again the bill must go into Committee, and, unless it shall come on at a morning sitting or early in the evening, we shall probably have a renewal of this scene. It was twenty minutes to four when the House rose. The sun was up, and it was broad daylight as the tired Home Secretary, and a few other members of the Government, followed by the Irish phalanx, wended their way up Parliament-street, on their road home. For twelve hours Sir George had been in his place, and eight hours afterwards he was in the House again.

"Nothing is certain in the House of Commons" is a phrase that has become a proverb, and we had an example of its truth in the House on Monday night. Mr. Attorney-General has with infinite labour prepared and submitted to the House an elaborate bankruptcy bill. This bill contains upwards of 500 clauses, and revolutionises the whole of our bankruptcy law. [But, notwithstanding the extreme importance and complication of the subject, the bill seems to have commanded the support of all in the House who are competent to understand the subject. Malins chants its praises, Sir Hugh Cairns signifies his approbation, and even Mr. Hadfield expresses his approval. Indeed, the unanimity is wonderful; but, nevertheless, the bill has met with a mishap, which at this period of the Session may prove fatal. The accident is this. The bill abolishes certain offices, and proposes compensation to the holders thereof. The bill, which is already in Committee, was to come on on Monday night; but before it stood another bill auxiliary to the great measure. The object of this little bill is to settle, amongst other matters, the aforesaid compensations and to provide for their payment, and it is enacted therein that "the ways and means" are to come out of the Consolidated Fund. Now, it so happens that the House is just now very much alarmed at these continually-occurring propositions to charge "compensation" on the Exchequer; and Sir Henry Willoughby, a very old and sagacious watchdog over the public expenditure, when the report of the Committee on the auxiliary bill was brought up, moved that the word "compensation" be omitted, and, to the astonishment of everybody, carried his motion by a majority of 111 to 98. This was a heavy blow and great discouragement to our able but somewhat irascible Attorney-General, and he at once announced that he should withdraw both his bills; and it was only after a good deal of expostulation and stroking down his ruffled plumes that he consented, at the suggestion of that able tactician Sir George Grey, to take till Thursday next to ponder the matter. The question now stands thus: the House has "amended" the resolution by striking out the word "compensation." On Thursday the question will be put "that the resolution as amended be agreed to;" and then, if the House confirm the decision which it came to on Thursday, it is probable that the Attorney-General will withdraw his bill, and thus postpone Bankruptcy Reform to another Session. The sudden and unexpected postponement of this voluminous measure was another "sell." It was settled that all the night would be occupied by the consideration of its clauses; a vast number of members, therefore, not specially interested in Law Reform were away. Lord Palmerston, who is scarcely ever out of his place, had not come down—did not, indeed, arrive until eight o'clock; and, when he came, was astonished to find himself on the wrong side of the door, and the House dividing on a bill relating to a Scotch harbour. Whether the House will take the advantage, on Thursday, of the *locus penitentie* offered to it is uncertain; but, as the country is already paying somewhere about £300,000 a year for compensations, we should not be surprised if it were to adhere to its decision, even at the expense of the Attorney-General's popular bill. Such is the mutability of all human affairs! At five o'clock the House was preparing for the long, and dull, and tedious business of examining a bankruptcy bill. All the lawyers were there, and the mercantile men, whilst the country gentlemen were not in any great numbers present; when, suddenly, the House found itself, instead of reforming the law, settling the important question whether farmers may shoot rabbits without a license! for immediately after the postponement of the great question of the night the Excise and Assessed Taxes Bill was called.



## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## LAW AMENDMENT.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving that the Law and Equity Bill be referred to a Select Committee, briefly explained the objects of the bill, which might, he said, be summed up in five words—"one court for one cause;" that is, if an equitable defence arose in a court of common law the bill proposed to give that court the power of deciding the question, so that the parties might not be put to the expense of going before another tribunal. The common law Judges had assented to the principle of the bill, but the equity Judges had stated many objections against it; and as that was the case he thought it would be better if a Select Committee were appointed to examine them.

Lord LYNDHURST and Lord BROUGHAM supported the motion; but Lord ST. LEONARDS, who was opposed to the principle of the bill, questioned the propriety of such a course.

Lord CHILMSEFORD hoped the bill would be much altered before it became law, but concurred in referring the bill to a Select Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

## BRITISH SHIPWRIGHTS AT CHERBOURG.

The Duke of SOMERSET stated, in reply to Lord DUNGANNON, that no British subjects were employed at Cherbourg.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## NEAPOLITAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. GRIFFITH inquired whether the Government had received any account of the capture of two vessels by a Neapolitan frigate hoisting English colours?

Sir R. PEEL, after censuring in very strong terms the foreign policy of the Secretary of State, which he characterised as weak and oscillating, and very shameful and very humiliating to this country, adverted to a recent note of M. Thouvenel in relation to the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, which, he said, was at variance with the assurance given by the Emperor of the French and confirmed by M. Thouvenel himself, that the great Powers of Europe should be consulted before the annexation took place. He protested against the conduct of the Emperor of the French and against the lax manner in which the Foreign affairs of this country were conducted. He complained that the neutrality of Switzerland was at an end, that the way in which the annexation had been effected was opposed to the distinct understanding of the Treaty of Turin, that Switzerland had not been consulted in the matter, and that her rights were menaced by the cruel hypocrisy of France.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. Griffith's inquiry, said the Government had received information of the capture of the two vessels, but no account confirming the statement of the journals of the hoisting of English colours. With reference to the remarks of Sir R. Peel, he stated that the note of M. Thouvenel, which he had received only that afternoon, did not contain the passage upon which Sir Robert had founded his remarks. He detailed the substance of the note, the object of which was to reconcile the second article of the Treaty of Turin with the 92nd article of that of Vienna in regard to the neutralised territory. He recounted the different propositions made with a view to that end, observing that France had not consented to the proposition which her Majesty's Government had thought would afford an equivalent security to Switzerland. He hoped that he should very soon be able to place a portion of these voluminous papers upon the table.

## THE ARMY.

Colonel DICKSON called attention to the present state of the Army in the United Kingdom. The number of forces, including regular troops, militia, embodied and disembodied, yeomanry, pensioners, and volunteers, was said to be 323,259, but in fact the number to be relied on was only that of the regular line, amounting to 102,000, and these, with the necessary deductions, would leave an actual effective force of 76,000 men of all arms, by no means equal to any emergency, for, looking to the necessity of manning garrisons, and other distributions of troops, there would be available but a very small manœuvring army. He urged that an addition should be made to the Army of 20,000 men, believing that men were more efficacious than fortifications. The militia also should be put on a more efficient footing.

Mr. S. HERBERT said the number of regular troops in this country had been pretty accurately stated; but it was a growing force, owing to relief and regiments coming home. At the same time, the expenditure on arms, stores, and material this year had been exceptionally large; and in future there would be a greater sum to devote to the efficiency and increase of the number of men, and he looked forward to an increasing and still more effective force.

## SAVINGS BANKS AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Bill,

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY called attention to the report of the Committee on savings banks which sat in 1853, which recommended that no sales of securities held by the commission on savings banks, except for the purpose of savings banks, and that no funding of Exchequer Bills held by the committee should be made without the authority of an Act of Parliament; and urged that it should be acted on.

Mr. HANKY urged and contended for the same course of proceeding.

Mr. SOTHERON ESTCOURT and Mr. MALINS having spoken, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER urged that the Committee had rather gone out of its way to consider the financial part of the question when the management of savings banks was the object of the inquiry; and though there were five gentlemen who had been Chancellors of the Exchequer in the House, none of them were members of the Committee, or were even examined before it. He questioned very much the value of the recommendation which proposed the establishment of what was called an independent commission to manage the moneys of savings banks, which would be so much out of the control of that House. He objected to and argued against the principle of considering the State as the trustees of the depositors in savings banks, whereas it was no more than their bankers. Not only were no new powers given to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the proposed bill, but many powers that he now possessed were taken away.

After some further discussion, Mr. COLLINS moved that the bill be committed that day three months. On a division the amendment was negatived by 92 to 65.

On the question that the Speaker do leave the chair, Mr. A. TURNER expressed a hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer might yet be induced to withdraw the bill, for which no one but the right hon. gentleman himself had said a word.

The House then went into Committee. Sir H. WILLOUGHBY moved the postponement of the first clause. On a division that motion was rejected by 73 to 49. The CHAIRMAN then reported progress, and the House resumed. The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JUNE 25.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE SLAVE TRADE.

Lord STRATHFORD moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to be graciously pleased to appoint a Consul at Mozambique, with a view to promote the interests of commerce and the execution of the treaties between Great Britain and Portugal upon the slave trade.

Lord WODEHOUSE opposed the motion. Lord BROUGHAM urged that the presence of a British Consul at Mozambique would tend to facilitate the flow of legitimate commerce. After a few words from the Duke of SOMERSET in opposition to the motion, Earl GRANVILLE suggested that it should be withdrawn, but Lord STRATHFORD persisting, their Lordships divided, and the motion was carried by 11 to 6.

The House adjourned before eight o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## BANKRUPTCY LAW—COMPENSATION.

On the bringing up of the report on bankruptcy and insolvency salaries, Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY objected to the resolution which provided compensations, and complained of the enormous amount of compensation which the Consolidated Fund had to bear. He moved, as an amendment, that the word "compensation" be struck out of the resolution.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said it was not proposed to create any new compensations, and those which were referred to must be regarded as penalties that the country had to pay for former errors and mismanagement. Mr. BARROW recommended Sir Henry Willoughby to persevere with his amendment, as he saw no reason why these compensations should be perpetuated to sinecurists year after year—even after the fund itself had become bankrupt.

On a division the amendment of Sir Henry Willoughby was carried by 111 to 98.

The SPEAKER having put the question that the resolution as amended be agreed to,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL intimated that, in consequence of the decision at which the House had arrived, he should withdraw the proposition, and also move that the order for committing the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill be postponed.

Mr. MALINS censured the majority for the vote at which they had arrived

and declared that many of them did not know why or wherefore they had voted.

Mr. BRIGHT appealed to the Attorney-General not to act precipitately in the matter, but to take a day or two to consider what course to adopt. Surely the hon. and learned gentleman would not add another to the disasters of the Session by withdrawing the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL expressed his willingness to accede to the suggestion of Mr. Bright by giving the House an opportunity of reconsidering the question. He should therefore divide the House on the question that the resolutions, as amended, be agreed to.

Mr. ELICE, sen., strongly objected to the course proposed by the Government, which, he said, might cause the sacrifice of an important measure and entail great inconveniences on the mercantile classes. If another division were taken he should vote as he had done before, and throw upon the Government the responsibility of abandoning a good measure on unjustifiable and untenable grounds.

Sir G. GREY suggested that the more advisable course would be to adjourn the debate for a few days, so as to enable the Attorney-General to consider what he ought to do. The right hon. Baronet moved the adjournment of the debate accordingly.

Sir H. CAIRNS seconded the motion. He confessed that if this bill were now withdrawn he should despair of ever seeing another bankruptcy bill become the law of the land.

After some further discussion the debate was adjourned until Thursday.

## TITHES.—WINE LICENSES.

The Tithe Commutation Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Spirits Bill passed through Committee.

The Oxford University (No. 2) Bill and the Refreshment Houses and Wine Licenses (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

## CHURCH PROPERTY.

The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was, after some discussion, read a second time.

Some further progress was made in Committee on the Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill.

Leave was given to Mr. Villiers to bring in a bill to continue the Poor-law Board for a limited period.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

The Archbishop of YORK having moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, a discussion took place on the point whether the money paid by the see of Durham to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners ought not rather to be expended for the benefit of the miners and poorer classes of the diocese of Durham than applied to the general ecclesiastical purposes of the kingdom.

Lords Chichester, Granville, Grey, Ravensworth, Stanley of Alderley, the Duke of Cleveland, Lord Redesdale, the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Derby, Lords Brougham and Wensleydale, the Bishop of London, and Lord Lyttelton expressed their opinions on the bill, after which it was read a second time.

Their Lordships adjourned at about eight o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## IRISH APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. CONOLLY moved two resolutions—that the House, having regard to certain appointments made by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is of opinion that fitness has not been primarily considered in these appointments; and that the incautious and inconsiderate use of the prerogative of the Crown is prejudicial to the public service. He characterised the appointment of Mr. Lyle (who, he said, was not of an order of men from which Lord Lieutenants of counties were usually taken) to the post of Lord Lieutenant of Londonderry county as a gross and deliberate insult offered to the magistracy of Ireland, and a renewal of the system of governing by patronage, which had been the curse and bane of the country. Another appointment, more calamitous still, was that of Mr. Tenison to the lieutenancy of the county of Roscommon. He referred to other examples of what he denounced as the misuse of the prerogative of the Crown, the effects of which, he said, pervaded the whole body politic of Ireland, the system being corrupt to the bottom. If these charges were true, or if they could not be clearly explained, the nobleman now at the head of the Government of Ireland was not entitled to the confidence of its people.

Mr. GREGORY said, considering the case abstractedly, he had disapproved the appointment of Mr. Lyle; but, since he had become acquainted with the facts, he had been satisfied that the Government were not open to censure for it, the county of Londonderry being in an exceptional condition compared with other counties of Ireland. He thought the accusation implied in the resolutions was contrary to the whole tenor of the Government of Lord Carlisle.

Mr. CARDWELL observed that the case of Mr. Lyle had been already twice considered—once in that House, and again in the other House, where Lord Carlisle had an opportunity of explaining his motives. Of the appointment of Mr. Tenison, he said, he could not speak, as it had been made before he held his present office. He briefly defended Lord Carlisle against the other charges.

Colonel FRENCH justified the course taken by Mr. Conolly.

The discussion was continued by Mr. McMahon, Mr. W. O. Gore, Sir G. Grey, Mr. McCann, and Captain Archibald.

Mr. HORSMAN said that the charges brought by Mr. Conolly were of a grave character; and, admitting that he had proved all his facts, the proof fell short of justifying an appeal to the judgment of Parliament. He knew that fitness for the public service was the first object considered by Lord Carlisle in his appointments; and if there was any fault in them, the Chief Secretary, who had a voice in the appointments, was likewise to blame. When he held that office he had been consulted by Lord Carlisle upon the vacancy occurring in the office of Lord Lieutenant for the county of Roscommon.

After some further debate, the motion was negatived.

## POVERTY IN ERIS.

Mr. HENNESSY moved an address to her Majesty to direct that steps may be taken to relieve the great distress now prevailing in Erris, and other parts of Ireland.

The motion was seconded by the O'DONOGHUE.

Mr. CARDWELL admitted the distress in Erris, and stated the measures taken to relieve it. He would be happy, he said, to produce the correspondence on the subject, which would show that there had been no lukewarmness on the part of the administration of the poor law.

After a debate of some length, which turned upon the capability of the poor law in Ireland, in its ordinary administration, to deal with this and similar cases of local destitution, and upon the expediency of resorting to extraordinary means, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by 84 to 49.

## THE MILITIA.

Mr. HERBERT obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to the Militia.

## RAILWAYS.

Sir G. LEWIS, in moving for leave to introduce a bill to make better provision for preventing corrupt practices at elections of members of Parliament, stated that it had been prepared at the suggestion of the Select Committee, whose recommendations it embodied with the provisions of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act. Leave was given.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## LABOURERS' HOMES.—DYING-WORKS.

The House of Commons was occupied in Committee with the details of the Labourers' Cottages (Scotland) Bill, and the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Bill.

Other bills were advanced a stage, leave was given to introduce certain bills, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE SUNDAY RIOTS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

Lord DUNGANNON gave notice that on Friday, the 6th of July, he would call attention to the subject of the serious riots in St. George's-in-the-East, more particularly of those that occurred on the 17th and 24th of June, with the view of considering what more effectual measures could be adopted to put a stop to them.

## THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

In reference to a petition presented by Earl Grey on the subject of the strike of the workmen in the building trade,

Lord BROUGHAM took the opportunity of deprecating the conduct of the men in endeavouring to induce others to join them in their determination to men in endeavouring to induce others to join them in their determination to obtain from their masters a reduction in the hours of labour each day. The noble and learned Lord said, though workmen were at liberty to combine together to obtain better wages or a diminution of their daily labour, they were acting most illegally and mischievously by intimidation or using compulsory means to induce other men to leave their employment.

The Adulteration of Food and Drink Bill was read a third time and passed.

## HARBOURS AND BREAKWATERS.

The Marquis of CLANICARDE moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire how far it may be practicable to afford better shelter for shipping upon our coasts than is at present afforded, by the adoption of

some plan for the construction of breakwaters and harbours less costly and better adapted for certain localities than the system of solid masonry hitherto in use; and whether any such plan appears likely to be also serviceable for the improvement of our national defences.

The Duke of SOMERSET observed that the subject had been already inquired into by various Committees of both Houses of Parliament from time to time without any very definite result. The most eminent engineers were found to differ in opinion from each other upon almost every scheme proposed. He therefore saw no great advantage to be gained by such a Committee as was now proposed.

The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

## THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

The Earl of DERBY asked what course the Government intended to take with respect to the report of the Commissioners on the National Defences?

Earl GRANVILLE could not give the desired information at present.

## THE LATE REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.

Lord BROUGHAM said the review in Hyde Park on Saturday last would show well with what facility troops and volunteers (he could make no distinction between them after the great event he had alluded to) could be removed from one part of the country to another. He would suggest the propriety of repeating in other parts of the country the scene which had been witnessed on Saturday. He thought that there ought to be similar reviews held in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Devonshire, and other parts of the kingdom, believing that they would have the happiest effect not only upon the volunteer movement generally, but also in securing the peace of the country.

The subject then dropped.

## EVIDENCE IN CASES OF MISDEMEANOUR.

Lord BROUGHAM brought in a bill to enable persons charged with misdemeanour to give evidence on oath on their own behalf, and, in the event of their committing perjury, to be indicted for that offence.

The LORD CHANCELLOR approved of the principle of the bill, which was then read a first time. Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## NEW MEMBER.

Mr. GETTY took the oath and his seat on his election for Belfast.

## SICILY AND SARDINIA.

Sir R. PEEL gave notice of his intention, on the motion for the adjournment of the House to-morrow, to call the attention of the House to the rumours which prevailed in reference to the annexation of Sicily to Piedmont, and to ask the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he had received any intimation that in the event of such annexation being effected some new demands for an extension of territory were likely to be made by France. It was also his intention to inquire whether it was true that her Majesty's Government had signified to the Government of Sardinia that the present aggressive policy of Sardinia was viewed by Great Britain with indifference.

## EUROPEAN FORCES (INDIA) BILL.

Sir C. WOOD moved the second reading of this bill.

Mr. A. MILLS moved an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day three months. He considered the bill defective and unsatisfactory. In his opinion the present state of things had worked satisfactorily in India for upwards of a century, and therefore it ought not to be disturbed. The abolition of the local military force as proposed by the bill would entail upon India an additional burden of £200,000 a year. The bill would also violate the rights of the Indian officers which had been guaranteed to them by the India Bill of 1858. He denounced the measure as most dangerous and unconstitutional, and urged upon the House the propriety of repealing it.

Sir E. COLEBROOKE seconded the amendment.

After a discussion, which occupied the House till nearly one o'clock, Mr. RICH moved the adjournment of the debate.

Upon a division the motion for adjournment was negatived by a majority of 262 against 83.

Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR then moved the adjournment of the House.

Lord PALMERSTON resisted the motion.

Another division having taken place, the motion for the adjournment of the House was negatived by a majority of 229 against 51.

Mr. HENNESSY then moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord PALMERSTON said, as it was evident the minority, though small, were determined to delay the progress of the bill, he would not resist the motion of the adjournment until the following evening (Friday).

General PEEL advised Mr. HENNESSY to withdraw his motion of adjournment and allow the bill to be read a second time; it might be further discussed upon the next stage.

Mr. HORSMAN and Mr. A. MILLS declined to assent to the second reading until the papers upon the subject, which were ordered to be printed in March last, were laid upon the table.

Sir C. WOOD, in reply to Sir C. Napier, said the Government were not responsible for the production of those papers. The printer of the House was the only person responsible.

Another division was insisted upon, when the motion for adjournment was again negatived by a majority of 190 against 43.

Mr. A. MILLS having moved the adjournment of the debate,

Lord PALMERSTON said, in deference to the convenience of the Speaker, he would assent to the adjournment of the debate to the following (Friday) evening.

## MESSINA.

EVERY day we are expecting to hear that Garibaldi has proceeded from Palermo, and taken possession of Messina. But the great General seldom speaks of his purposes before they are ripe for execution, so that almost before we hear of his intentions the blow has been struck. That Messina will be the next conquest of Garibaldi and his followers there is little reason to doubt; and a general view of the town will be interesting to our readers.

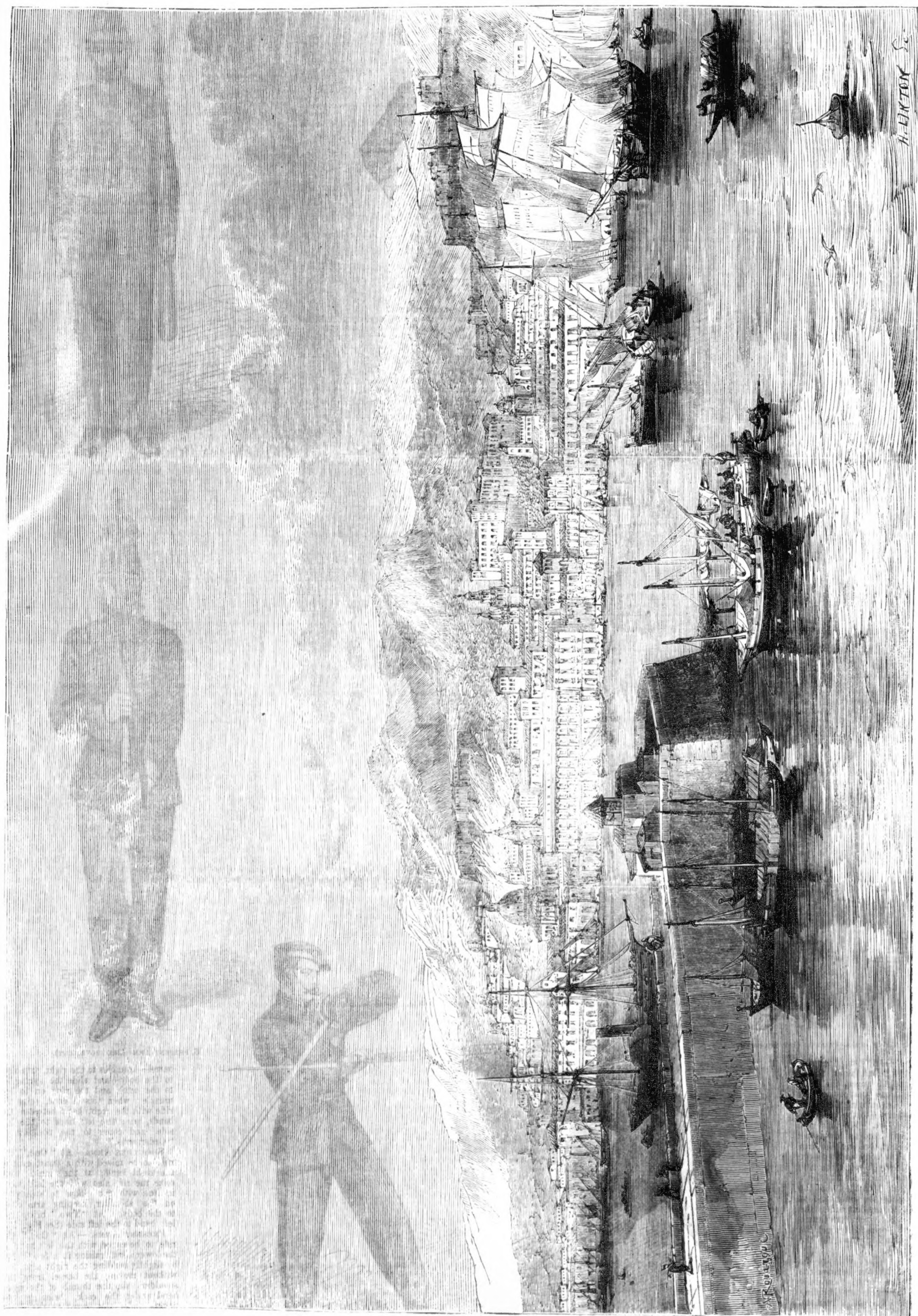
The province of Messina, which comprehends the north-east extremity of Sicily, lies north-east of Palermo, and is divided from Calabria by the Faro, or Straits of Messina. The greatest length of the province is sixty miles, and its breadth thirty miles, and a great part of the interior is occupied by the mountain ridge which runs completely across the Island of Sicily from west to east. On the south-west the province of Messina skirts the base of Etna, although the mountain itself may be said to belong to Catania. The whole province is remarkably fertile, producing wine, oil, and every kind of fruit; and, indeed, its chief town, also called Messina, is the great commercial depot of the whole of Sicily, since it exports oil, currants, raisins, wine, almonds, lemons, sumach, lambkins, liquorice, and other products, besides possessing extensive silk manufactures. The town of Messina is situated on the north-east coast of Sicily, opposite the coast of Calabria, and is built partly along the shore, at the foot of a steep hill, extending for some distance up the slope of the hill itself. The channel of the Faro separates it from Calabria, and the port of Messina is formed from a long sandy beach, which runs into the sea on the south side of the city, and takes a semicircular form as it sweeps round. The peculiar shape of this strip of land first gave a name to the town, which was called Zancle, from the Greek word for a sickle; and the name of Messina was not bestowed upon the place until Anaxilas, Prince of Rhegium, who was of the Messene race, took possession of the place, afterwards making an agreement with the Zancleans that, although they should be suffered to continue in the city, the name should be changed to that of Messene, a name it has borne since this event, which took place 669 years B.C.

The lazaretto, the lighthouse, the citadel, and castle of Salvatore, are all situated in this strip of land just mentioned, while the larger part of the town rises in the form of a crescent on the west side of the harbour, which is one of the finest in the Mediterranean, and is more than two miles in circumference; while on the side under the town is a handsome quay, lined by La Palazzata, and forming the fashionable promenade of the town.

The approach by sea to this quay and the buildings which flank it affords one of the most extraordinary spectacles that can well be imagined, since the architecture is at once magnificent and incomplete. Houses with tops and roofs unfinished, and in some cases almost un-built, are yet adorned with columns and pillars so superb as to be suitable for abodes of the loftiest pretensions; and it is not till the traveller remembers the earthquake of 1783, when the tall mansions suffered so severely, that he can account for such strange incongruity in the buildings, and see the wisdom of leaving the upper stories still un-restored.

The view across the channel of the Faro is one of the most glorious of the Mediterranean landscapes. On one side lie the towns and villages of Calabria, a picture the background of which is formed by the lofty Apennines; while on the other stretches the low promontory of Faro with its tower advancing into the sea.

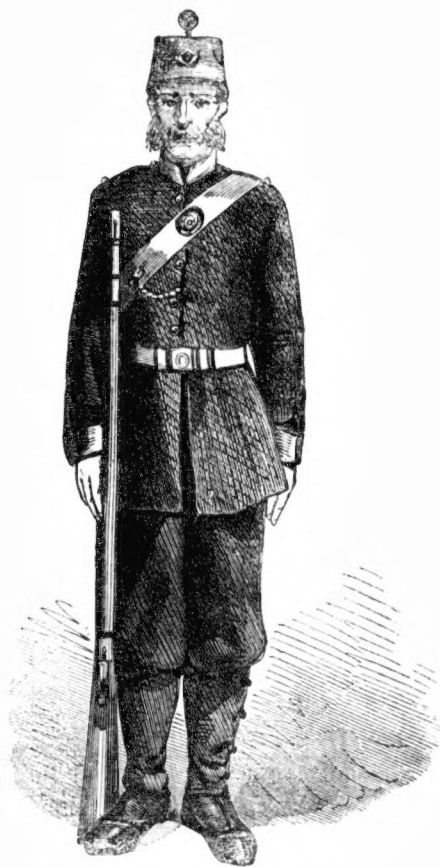




THE PORT OF MESSINA, SICILY.



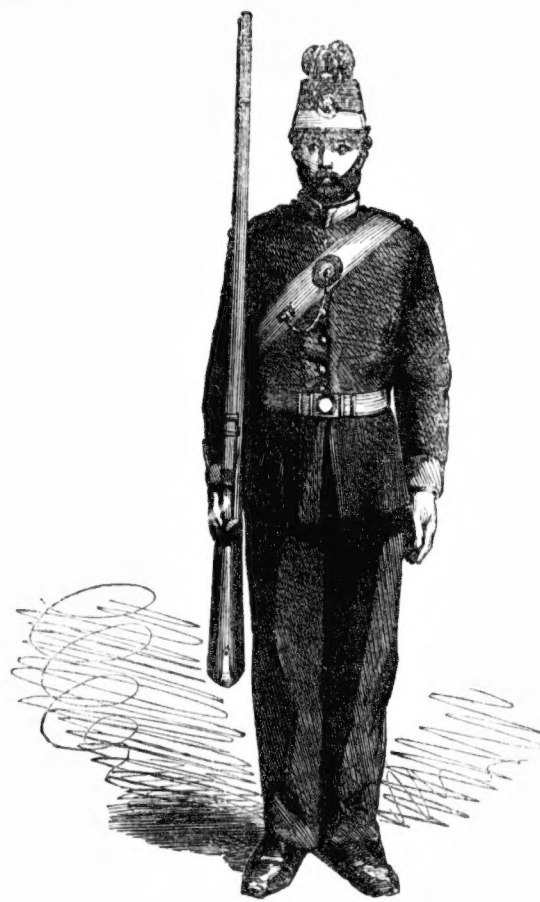
## THE VOLUNTEERS.—THE MANUAL EXERCISE.



1. ORDER ARMS.



2. FIX SWORDS.



3. SHOULDER ARMS.



4. PRESENT ARMS (1ST MOVEMENT)



5. PRESENT ARMS (2ND MOVEMENT).



6. PRESENT ARMS (3RD MOVEMENT).



BAYONET EXERCISE AGAINST THE SWORD!

barrel—knuckles to the right, arm close to the body—and slide the spring on to the catch and the ring on to the muzzle; when this is done, seize the rifle with the right hand between the bands, bring the left hand to the left side, and come to the position of "Order arms."

SHOULDER ARMS.—At "One," the rifle to be raised with a smart cant of the right hand; at the same time seize the rifle also with the left hand in line with the elbow to steady it on the shoulder, keeping arm close to the body. At "Two," bring the left hand to the left side (See Fig. 3).

PRESENT ARMS.—At "One," the rifle to be seized with the left hand at the lower band, raising it a few inches by slightly bending the right arm, but without moving the barrel from the shoulder; slip the thumb of the right hand under the cock, bringing the fingers under the guard to the front and slanting downwards, both arms close to the body, left hand square with the left elbow (See Fig. 4). At "Two," raise the rifle with the right

ORDER ARMS.—At "One," the rifle to be seized with the left hand, thumb and fingers round the piece, the little finger in line with the point of the right shoulder, but without moving the barrel therefrom, the arm to be close to the body. At "Two," slip the rifle down with the left hand as low as the left arm will admit, keeping the arm and rifle close to the body, and with the right hand, which is to seize the rifle between the hands, place the butt quietly on the ground, even with the toe of the right foot, bringing the left hand at the same instant to the left side; the right arm to be slightly bent, the thumb round the barrel, pressed against the thigh, fingers slanting towards the ground (See Fig. 1).

FIX SWORDS.—The rifle to be placed with the right hand between the knees, guard to the front; then draw the sword with the right hand, holding the scabbard with the left; turn the point upwards, and seize the rifle with the left hand at the "nosecap;" then place the back part of the handle of the sword against the lock-side of the



hand perpendicularly from the shoulder to the poise, bringing it in front of the centre of the body, lock to the front; at the same time place the left hand smartly on the stock with the fingers pointing upwards, the thumb close to the forefinger, the point in line with the mouth, the wrist on the trigger-guard, the left elbow close to the butt, the right elbow and butt close to the body (See Fig. 5). At "Three," bring the rifle down with a quick motion as low as the right hand will admit without constraint; guard to the front, and grasp it with the left hand, the little finger touching the projection above the lock-plate, thumb between stock and barrel, at the same time draw back the right foot so that the hollow of it may touch the left heel, lightly holding the small of the butt with the right-hand fingers pointing rather downwards, the rifle in this position to be totally supported with the left hand close in front of and opposite the centre of the body (See Fig. 6).

(To be continued.)

With the ILLUSTRATED TIMES of July 7 will be issued  
A Large and most Beautifully-engraved  
MAP OF EUROPE.

Size, three feet six inches by three feet; uniform with the Maps of London and England and Wales, already published in connection with this Journal. This Map, in the preparation of which no expense has been spared, has been engraved from the very best authorities, and will be printed on a stout sheet of paper, far superior in quality to that used for the Maps above mentioned. The price of it, including the Number of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES, will be 6d.; stamped, to go free by post, 8d.

Orders should be given to the agents at least a week before the day of publication.

2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

\* We regret to state that we are compelled to postpone our Illustrations of the Grand Volunteer Review in Hyde Park, on Saturday last, until next week.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1860.

### GENERAL HARNEY AGAIN.

SOME time ago we had it in our power—our readers may remember—to present them with a curious literary portrait, from American sources, of General Harney. The General has been in obscurity, as far as the British public is concerned, since that period. It takes a very big lion to roar loud enough to be heard across the Atlantic; and there probably are never more than two or three American ones audible in Great Britain for above a week at any given time. So what the General has been saying or doing is as utterly unknown to us as if he were a Chinese mandarin of provincial celebrity. It would seem that his lofty and ambitious spirit revolts at this, and that he is determined to appear on the British political stage again, if only to be hoisted or laughed at. At this instant, we dare say, he pictures to himself, as the result of his revived activity, her Majesty trembling in the Tower. For the General, as the *Times* has lately shown, is engaged in embittering the San Juan dispute, and renewing the ill-feeling which he provoked by landing a force in that island on a former occasion.

The British public has had such great European questions on hand lately that it requires an effort of the memory to recall the San Juan story, and an effort of the will to rekindle an interest in it. Harney, in compelling us to this exertion, is probably aiding some petty political game connected with the Presidential election. An anti-British row is always one element in such contests; not that the better class of Americans are foolish enough to underrate a country on whose society they model their manners, and to whose literature they owe their cultivation, but because the mob must be tickled, and this is one of the ways of doing it. National jealousy is an agent of mob agitation in that democracy, just as it is in the despotism of France. No doubt there are many whose position ought to raise them above such tactics who still practise them. But, after all, the temptation of getting a cheap triumph over a far more powerful country is very strong. With next to no navy, and no standing army, it is a great thing for the States to be obtaining advantages over England; especially, now, when steam has changed matters with regard to the Atlantic as well as with regard to the Channel, and a fleet such as the States could not fit out in two years might be acting against their seaboard in less than a fortnight.

The truth is, that it is a consciousness of strength, and perhaps a recollection that we did not treat them well in our first quarrel, when they were still colonists, that makes us all bear so much from the Yankees which we would not tolerate from any other Power. The feeling is a sound and just one, and we believe that on the Continent it is perfectly understood, and rather respected than misinterpreted among the well-informed. There will be no undue greediness, here, about the Island of San Juan. Its geographical position is a mystery to thousands of our countrymen; but everybody can understand that its ownership may have legitimately come into dispute, and the majority of the public, we feel sure, would cheerfully submit the point to arbitration, and acquiesce in the result of it without complaining. The danger, however, is not from the controversy, viewed simply as an honest difference of opinion. The danger is that this Harney may insult our flag by some act of violence, and so anticipate that regular settlement of the matter which every wise man may desire. Even in such a case we feel sure that our representatives will act with dignity and moderation—will act as Governor Douglas acted when this underbred bully defied us before. But how far will such a course be practicable? What is the exact amount of rope that we allow to Yankee Generals out of respect for the peace of the two nations and their common interests? The responsibility of settling this limit may be thrown upon British statesmen and the British nation before many more mails have come and gone. For our parts, we would advise a pretty decided tone. The Americans are extending their empire with a rapidity which we have no reason to envy, and which we need not grudge so long as it is accompanied by a fair respect for the rights and honour of other Powers. But the notion that we are to give way in every case of difference, not because we are in the wrong, but because a war would be a calamity, is absurd. No Power acting on such a principle could long retain its rights anywhere. Such a policy, too, would demoralise the Americans themselves, by habituating them to the unlimited gratification of their passions; and every such triumph on their part—due to the luck of their position in reality—is set down by the unthinking to superiority in their form of government. Hence part of the success of the Democratic propaganda, though a growing distaste for the action of American institutions amongst our best thinkers shows that we should act with doubtful prudence in taking them for models.

Mr. Buchanan's discretion on the occasion of Harney's first outbreak induces us to hope that he may again endeavour to save the two countries from his folly and temper. Such an

achievement would be especially graceful on his part just now, when the heir of the British Monarchy is about to visit his North American dominions, and to extend his journey to the chief cities of the Great Republic. But, come what may, it had better be known at once that whatever violence may take place on the scene of the controversy will not have been provoked nor begun by Englishmen, and will not be suffered to pass over with impunity by the people of this country.

### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY PURPOSE, according to present arrangements, to leave Buckingham Palace on the 7th proximo for Osborne. The Royal family will remain here about six weeks, and then return to the metropolis to prorogue Parliament, after which her Majesty will repair to Balmoral for the autumn.

THE PRINCESS ALICE is to be married (so says the *New Gazette of Prussia*) to the hereditary Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt.

HER MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to announce her intention of inaugurating the first great prize meeting of the National Rifle Association on Wimbledon Common on Monday next. The competition will commence immediately afterwards, the opening being announced by her Majesty firing a rifle from a fixed mechanical rest.

THE "NORD" OF BRUSSELS says that the Queen and Prince Albert will visit Belgium about the middle of August, on their way to Berlin to attend the baptism of the Royal child to whom the Princess Frederick William, the Queen's daughter, is about to give birth. The Prince Regent is to be godfather, and the Queen godmother.

THE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Society of Arts took place in St. James's Hall on Friday week—the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli in the chair.

MANY ARRESTS have lately been made among the working classes in Paris on account of murmurs at the present state of distress, which is undeniable. The number of arrests is said to be not less than 200 or 300.

THE SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES in Westminster Abbey closed last Sunday for the present year.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS DYNELLY, C.B., an old Peninsular and Waterloo officer of the Royal Artillery, died on the 21st inst., in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

THE REV. MR. SPOURDON, who is making a tour of the Continent, says in a letter to the *British Standard* descriptive of the Emperor Napoleon's visit to Baden-Baden, that throughout Belgium, Prussia, and the small German kingdoms, he is either dreaded or execrated.

A VOLUNTEER of 1803 figured among the volunteers who assembled in Hyde Park on Saturday. This gentleman, Mr. Tower, of Weald Hall, Essex, is in his eighty-sixth year.

UPWARDS OF TWENTY THOUSAND BRICKS have been destroyed at Oldham by men who are supposed to have been actuated by malice, because the makers (Messrs. Wrigley and Greave) do not employ clubmen.

IMPORTANT MEETINGS were held at Leeds, Birmingham, and Macclesfield last week, to express sympathy with Garibaldi and to raise funds to assist his cause. The Birmingham meeting passed a resolution calling on the Government to preserve a strict neutrality in Italian affairs.

THE VICTORIA CROSS has been conferred on pensioned Sergeant Hartigan, of the 9th Lancers; Sergeant Ewart, of the 1st battalion 5th Regiment; and Private Mc'Hall, 1st battalion of the same regiment. These soldiers proved their valour and devotion in India.

THE POST OF PAYMASTER OF CIVIL SERVICES, Dublin, vacant by the death of Mr. Charles Grey, worth £1200 a year, will not be filled up, the office being deemed to be abolition.

THE COUNT DE MORNAY has purchased for 75,000*fr.* the celebrated stallion West Australian. This fine animal was bred on the estate of Mr. Bowes, at Streatham Castle, Durham, and won the Derby in 1853. There are now in France four winners of the Derby—Pyrrhus the First, Cossack, the Flying Dutchman, and West Australian.

SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE having resigned the office of President of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, the Council, on Saturday, elected Mr. Joseph Henry Green, F.R.S., their President in his room.

BARRACKS FOR 1000 MEN are being constructed at St. George's Bay. The work has been commenced under the directions of Captain Bland, Royal Engineers. The plan selected is a double row of one-storied buildings, with colonnades to ensure coolness, and the estimated cost is £8000.

ST. THOMAS, WEST INDIES, has been suffering from severe drought. The merchant shipping in the harbour was suffering much, and when the last steamer left water was selling at 2*d.* per gallon in the streets.

AMONG SOME PASSENGERS who arrived a few days ago at Dieppe from England were twenty-six Irishmen, who were on their way to Rome to enlist in the Pope's army; but, as their passports were not in order, they were sent up to Paris to be placed at the disposition of the Prefect of Police.

THE ELECTION OF SHERIFFS FOR LONDON took place on Monday. The two citizens chosen for these offices were Mr. Alderman Abbot and Mr. Lush.

DR. LAMARCAUD, formerly a naval surgeon, has just died at Landerneau (Department of Finistère, France), at the age of fifty-eight, in consequence of a puncture with a suture-needle which had lain some time in a wound made for the removal of a cancerous tumour.

THE TRUSTEES OF OWEN'S COLLEGE, Manchester, in connection with the University of London, have resolved to found a Chair of Natural Philosophy, in which science is to be taught mathematically and experimentally. The salary is £200 a year, with a proportion of the fees. Candidates must apply to the trustees—not to any individual trustee.

THE KING OF NAPLES is said to have remarked lately that he would "rather be a Colonel in the Austrian service than a King bound by a Constitution."

FIVE MEN were severely injured at Plymouth Breakwater, on Saturday, owing to the breaking of a crane.

THE CHANNEL FLEET, in the Firth of Forth, after having enlivened the people about there with a regatta and a ball, weighed anchor on Saturday and departed for Yarmouth Roads.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON has ordered a painting for the Museum of Versailles to represent the interview of the Emperor and Empress of the French with the Empress Mother of Russia.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL will be closed for Divine worship after Sunday next, in order that the rearrangement of the choir and other works may proceed during the long days.

TWO NEW CHURCHES are about to be erected in Westminster—one dedicated to St. Peter, in the parish of St. James, Piccadilly; the other to be dedicated to St. James the Less. To both the new churches ecclesiastical districts will be assigned.

M. MARIO has been engaged at the Théâtre Italien, for the sum of 90,000*fr.* for the season.

A LETTER FROM COBURG says:—"Preparations are being made for the reception of Prince Alfred of Great Britain, who will shortly arrive here and live alternately at Coburg and at Gotha. The reigning Duke not having any children, Prince Alfred, his nephew, is his presumptive heir."

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY of the accession of the King of the Belgians is to be celebrated in the ensuing month with more than ordinary pomp.

A COMET, visible to the naked eye, has appeared for the last few days in the north-westerly direction. It is to be found in the constellation of Charles's Wain, where it may be observed in the evening when the twilight is sufficiently feeble and obscure.

ONE OF THE SONS OF THE ELECTOR OF HESSE is an officer much against his will; but his father will not allow him to resign his commission. With a view to obtain his dismissal, the Prince lately indulged in the freak of riding about in public on the shoulders of a stout soldier.

THE NATIONAL BRASS BAND CONTEST will take place at the Crystal Palace on the 10th and 11th of July. Nearly 200 provincial bands have already entered for the contest, and the event is looked forward to with great interest.

A CENSUS was ordered to be taken at the Cape of Good Hope in March, 1861. The schedules contain seventy-four distinct queries, one of which is, "How many pigs have you?"

GARIBALDI does not seem to be destined to perish by assassination. The *Sicilia* says: "We learn from Messina that the famous Bosco, who accepted the mission to assassinate him for 25,000*fr.*, has not had the courage to commit the crime, but has, on the contrary, had an audience of the General, to whom he made important revelations."

THE CENSUS.—A report has been extensively circulated that what is called "the religious profession clause" of the Census Bill owes its authority to the Earl of Shaftesbury. In a letter to the *Record*, his Lordship writes:—"I never heard of the clause until long after the introduction of the bill into the House of Commons. I now consider it to be impracticable. It will give, in many instances, no returns at all; and, in many more, very fallacious returns. If made compulsory, it will be a serious violation of religious liberty."

### THE GRAND VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

WHEN England was formerly derided as a "nation of shopkeepers," she replied by calling out an army of men of business. This was in an age which has become historical, though the warning and the example have not yet lost their force. The slightest pulse of alarm throbs through the whole system of our body politic, and the responsive impulse of the English heart at once sets in motion the current of patriotism in full flow. Such was the exhibition in Hyde Park on Saturday last, when the young men of England pressed forward eagerly to testify, by their presence in arms, a devotion to their Queen and country at the sacrifice of every other consideration. There was a solemnity about the assemblage for such a purpose that gave to the meeting a higher quality than that pertaining to a mere military exhibition, though even in that light it might be regarded as one of the most striking displays the metropolis of the United Kingdom has ever witnessed. The lesson taught by this spectacle, too, is valuable. We learn from it that diligence in business and the active pursuits of life are not incompatible with a strenuous care and exertion for our country. The common sentiment of liberty, inspired by that true equality which our Constitution secures to all, makes every man aware that on behalf of his country he has not only to repel invaders but to defend his own birthright.

### THE RAILWAY STATIONS

during the entire morning were scenes of unusual bustle and excitement. Ordinary, excursion, and special trains brought immense numbers of visitors from all parts of the country, as well as the various provincial corps who were to take part in the review; and crowds collected at the termini to witness the arrival of these riflemen, who met with a very cordial greeting. Energetic vendors of very dissimilar wares endeavoured to improve the occasion in a personal sense, but met with little success—the country folk being too distracted by the hurly-burly around them, or too rapidly impelled onwards by an eagerness to see the event which had brought them from home. Some were so far beside themselves as to lose their luggage and parcels, and, what was worse, their friends and companions de voyage.

From the London-bridge stations continual streams of volunteers were pouring forth the whole morning—the Surrey, Kent, and Sussex corps, some headed by their bands, and all looking fresh, prim, and soldierlike. The South-Western Railway had also a good share of riflemen, chiefly from Surrey, but not so many as the Great Western, which conveyed to town the large quota furnished by Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset, and the counties of Oxford and Gloucester. The corps from Lancashire and the north and the intermediate counties of course reached London by the North-Western and the Great Northern Railways. From eight o'clock until past one the traffic on these lines amounted to something enormous. Nearly all the Manchesters—a smart, well-drilled, and very formidable force—came to Euston-square, as did also the 1st and 2nd Warwick, the 1st, 4th, and 5th Northampton, the 14th Worcester, the 2nd West Riding, and the 25th Cheshire. There were three interesting arrivals by the Great Northern. The first was the Marchioness of Londonderry's corps of artillery (2nd Durham), composed entirely of miners in her Ladyship's employ. These men, about 150 in number, got to King's-cross as early as a quarter to nine o'clock, and must therefore have started before daylight. They looked extremely well in their dark blue uniforms trimmed with red à la Royal Artillery, and in their countenances bore no traces of their subterranean occupations nor of the fatigue of a long and wearisome journey. No sooner had they stepped from the train than their officers brought them into marching order, and, this having been done, the sturdy fellows set off at a brisk pace, preceded by a band, for the residence of the Marchioness in Park-lane, where, on the lawn, they were regaled with a substantial breakfast. Then came the Duke of Manchester's mounted rifles, stalwart yeomen of Huntingdonshire. Their loose tunics of rich red, fastened by a strap at the waist, and their helmet caps, resembling those of the Horse Guards, had a rather picturesque effect, and no cavalry could possibly have been better mounted, all their horses being wellbred and valuable animals. These patriotic farmers were invited to breakfast by the officers at the Albany-street Barracks. The Robin Hood Rifles (1st Nottingham), between 500 and 600 strong, constituted the next attraction. They came in one long special train, the engine and first carriage of which were decorated with evergreens and flowers, the former bearing in conspicuous letters the words "Robin Hood." Dressed in bright Lincoln green, and being healthy and sturdy-looking fellows, though chiefly employed in the Nottingham manufactories and warehouses, they looked extremely well. The Derbyshire and Staffordshire rifles and the curiously-attired corps of Captain Wilbraham Taylor, from Barnet, also found their way to the metropolis by this line. The Eastern Counties Railway brought the Essex and the other volunteers from districts it accommodates, and some thousands of excursionists.

### ASPECT OF LONDON.

There was no more interesting or more characteristic feature of the day's proceedings than that presented by the condition of the streets, proving, as it did, the people's hearty sympathy with that great military movement which is assuredly one of the most remarkable events of our age. The arrivals from distant parts of the country were on an enormous scale, not only as regards volunteers but sightseers; and it is certain that the metropolis has never been so densely crowded since the Great Exhibition. From the earliest dawn the busy note of preparation was everywhere audible. The strains of martial music and peals of bells filled the air; and, as noon approached, multitudes of volunteers, attired in every variety of uniform, were seen wending their way to their different places of rendezvous—whether to Guildhall, Kennington-oval, Gray's Inn-gardens, the Finsbury Artillery-ground, or to whatever other points of muster they might have appointed—where they relieved the evolutions they were to perform under more imposing circumstances at a later period of the day. From Islington to Clapham, from Kensington to Poplar, all London seemed up in arms; and, look in what direction you might, there was everywhere a brilliant display of the picturesque accessories of war, happily unaccompanied by any of its grim realities. But what gave to the spectacle its character of national importance was the unanimous feeling of satisfaction with which it was regarded by the masses who had assembled to witness it. This sentiment was equally observable among all classes of the community. Persons of all conditions, from the Peer in his brougham to the costermonger in his donkey-cart, appeared to partake of it with equal spirit.

The Hon. Artillery Company, 400 strong, with their splendid band, started from Finsbury at one o'clock, and, marching through the City and up Fleet-street, was the first rolling in of the military tide, that swelled as it proceeded with the battalions of the London, the Middlesex, the Tower Hamlets, Essex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex, and the Scottish. Thus was made up a body of nearly 9000 men which, in one line, entered Hyde Park by the Apsley House-gate. A similar march took place on the north-western side, the stream accumulating from Euston-square, and rolling from St. Pancras and Paddington towards the Marble Arch. Their progress was necessarily slow, for the crowd was so prodigious as to render rapidity of motion impossible. Omnibuses "full inside," and with pyramids of human beings piled upon the roofs, cabs carrying twice as many passengers as they were constructed to accommodate, vans and waggons, broughams, clarences, chariots, gigs, cabriolets, and "whatsoever runneth upon wheels," stopped the way in every direction; and there was besides an infinite number of equestrians. In all the great thoroughfares, and more particularly in Cheapside, Fleet-street, the Strand, Charing-cross, Holborn, and Oxford-street, the windows, and in some cases even the house-tops, were crowded with spectators. The top of the Marble Arch was densely populated, and upon the roofs of many of the houses in Park-lane were crowds of fashionably-dressed persons, for whose accommodation benches, fitted up with coloured draperies, had been arranged. Almost all the public buildings, and many shops and private residences, displayed flags.

At "roaring Temple-bar," as Mr. Tennyson terms it; at Charing-cross, in the space fronting the Marble Arch; and at the top of Constitution-hill the concourse of spectators was probably greater than at any other points.



Hyde Park itself presented an aspect reminding the spectator of the memorable day when her Majesty opened the great Exhibition of 1851. At eight o'clock in the morning the people began to stream in through the several gates, seeking favourable positions from which to witness the review. At first they were dotted in small groups over the ground. These gradually ran together into masses, and finally accumulated into crowds. The junction of these crowds by degrees united into one vast ordon of human beings, which encompassed the immense area devoted to the evolutions of the day. A line drawn from the statue of Achilles to the Marble Arch, thence to Bayswater, and from Bayswater to the head of the Serpentine, reverting back to the Achilles statue, will exactly define the portion of the park allotted to the review. This crowd was kept from midday by detachments of the Life Guards and 10th Hussars, and by two battalions of Foot Guards.

The Royal standard, indicating the position to be occupied by the Queen, stood exactly opposite Grosvenor-gate. To the right and left of this had been erected capacious wooden galleries for the accommodation of about twenty thousand spectators, in front of which a small space about ten feet wide was marked off by a wooden bar as standing-room for officers in uniform and others. The central gallery, which was called "the Queen's," was supplied with seats and set aside for ladies of distinction—standing-room alone being provided in the other galleries, all of which were entered by staircases in the rear.

The police regulations did not allow carriages to enter the park after two o'clock, so that persons having tickets for the galleries were under the necessity of occupying their places at an early hour. Those who did so found ample amusement in the contemplation of the animated scene on all sides. East, west, north, and south, the roofs of the houses were seen terraced with galleries occupied by ladies who braved the giddy height in their desire to witness the spectacle. The lofty range of buildings commencing with Apsley House and terminating with the residence of the French Embassy swarmed in like manner with innumerable gazers. There were upwards of 150 persons on the roof of Apsley House. The arches on either side of Piccadilly were fringed at the top with sightseers; and the gradual elevation and decline of spectators on the portico of St. George's Hospital might be considered almost an architectural ornament. The French Ambassador's house commanded an excellent view of the park, and had its many occupants.

As the time neared the approach of the Royal party the inclosure in front of the gallery was filled by a flock of gentlemen in various military and volunteer uniforms, the colours of which (red, grey, dark blue, and green) produced a very striking effect. These included military men, and many non-effective volunteers, as well as numerous officers and members of county corps not engaged in the review. The Household troops were represented by a large number of officers, and scarcely a regiment of the line within reach of London but sent two or three of its officers as friendly critics and cordial sympathisers with their citizen brethren in arms.

But now the Staff came riding along the line of the galleries at a rapid pace up towards the Queen's standard. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is loudly cheered as he enters the open space. He evidently takes a keen interest in what is going on, and personally exerts himself even in small matters to ensure order.

#### ASSEMBLING OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

From one o'clock up to this period of the day (three p.m.) the march of the volunteer regiments into the park had been unbroken. From east, west, north, and south they advanced in accumulating lines, each regiment preceded by its band. Among the first to arrive was the Hon. Artillery Company of London, headed by its mounted corps, under the command of Captain Jay. From the precision with which this fine body of men marched it might almost have been mistaken for one of the Household regiments, whose uniform is very similar. Next came the Huntingdonshire Mounted Rifles, with the Duke of Manchester at their head. The 1st Surrey Mounted Rifles came into the park about the same period. This is a troop of fine, soldierly-looking fellows, and came in for a large share of popular admiration. The Civil Service corps, headed by Viscount Bury, marched in together with the Artists' (South Middlesex), under the command of Captains Millais and Holman Hunt. These wore light grey uniforms, and had a very smart appearance. For nearly two hours there was a constant succession of battalions arriving on the ground, stretching away in long black, grey, and scarlet columns, and marching in excellent style. It was quite impossible to take an accurate note of the arrival of the separate corps. The Berkshires formed a strong battalion of nearly 600 strong; the Birmingham and Coventry force numbered about the same. The west-country men—a splendid set of fellows—were 800 strong. Swarming in from the north side came companies from Bristol, Gloucester, Stroud, Bath, Warwick, Sleaford, Reading, Windsor, Newbury, Abingdon, Maidenhead, Wokingham, Oxford, Bridport, Barking, Northampton, Aylesbury, Trowbridge, Derby, Burton-on-Trent, Manchester, Nottingham, Sheffield, Worcester, and the northern and western districts. The Lancashire contingents excited great attention, as well from their numbers as from the steadiness and precision of their marching. Manchester alone contributed almost as many as the city of London. The Nottingham regiment was also very noticeable. Another corps which excited more than ordinary interest was the Victoria Rifles. This is the only corps which had an existence at the time when the volunteers were reviewed in 1803. It was then called "The Cumberland Sharpshooters," the Duke of Cumberland being the commander. In 1815, when the volunteers were disbanded, some members of this regiment formed themselves into a club for rifle practice, and in 1839 the Duchess of Kent conferred on them the title of "The Royal Victoria Rifle Club," in honour of her Majesty. In 1853 the club offered its services as a voluntary corps, and they were accepted, the Duke of Wellington becoming the Lieutenant Colonel commanding, and the regiment is now 600 strong.

The City of London Volunteers, with Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks at their head, entered the park amidst the "hurrahs" of the multitude, whose favourable opinion was ensured to this popular regiment by the smartness and general *elan* of their advance. They formed an unbroken column of nearly 1400 men, and strongly impressed the multitude with the power and multitude of this volunteer movement.

The brigade majors had by this time picketed the spaces allotted for each of their battalions by means of small flags of various colours, and now every corps fell into its appointed position. There were two divisions, the first formed of six brigades—one of mounted volunteers, one of artillery, and four of infantry. The second division consisted of four brigades, all infantry. The signal to fall in having been given, the effect of the line thus formed was very imposing. On the extreme right was a red mass, consisting of the Mounted Huntingdonshire, the Engineers, and the Artillery corps. In the centre a grey tint prevailed, and on the left was a dark mass formed of the Surrey and other regiments, whose uniform was of rifle green.

By half-past three o'clock the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by Sir J. F. Love, commanding the first division, and Major-General Rokeby, commanding the second division, rode up to the front, and inspected the whole front preparatory to the

#### ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY.

whose entrance to the park, precisely at four o'clock, was announced by a salvo of artillery stationed in the rear of the line. The Queen entered the park amidst the most vociferous gratulations. The Royal procession was headed by a troop of Life Guards, immediately after which followed the Queen's carriage (an open broughie) drawn by four bays. Her Majesty was accompanied by the King of the Belgians, Princess Alice, and Prince Arthur. The Prince Consort and the Count of Hohenstein-Blucksburg on the left of the Queen's carriage. Her Majesty looked extremely well, and appeared to be much gratified with the cordiality of her reception. She was attired in night summer costume. The King of the Belgians wore a profusion of decorations over a French field Marshal's uniform. Prince Arthur wore a Highland dress. The Prince Consort wore a Field Marshal's uniform, with the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, and the Count of Hohenstein

handsome Belgian uniform of dark blue with gold appointments. The Prince of Wales was the "observed of all observers." His Royal Highness wore the uniform of a Colonel in the Army. In close proximity to the Queen's carriage, in attendance upon her Majesty, rode Field Marshal Viscount Combermere on a led horse. He was attired as Colonel of the Life Guards, and carrying his gold stick of office as Commander of the Household Regiment in Waiting. The veteran, who has seen seventy years of service, wore over his cuirass the ribbon of the Order of the Bath. The Marquis of Ailesbury, as Master of the Horse, wearing a state uniform, blazing with gold lace, and Lord Alfred Paget, as Clerk Marshal, rode behind the Queen's carriage. A second Royal carriage and four followed, containing Prince Leopold, Princess Helena, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. A third carriage and four contained Princess Louise, Princess Mary of Cambridge, and Mr. Sidney Herbert. The Ladies in Waiting and Earl de Grey and Ripon, Under-Secretary for War, followed in a fourth Royal carriage. The Lord Lieutenant of several counties, wearing their distinctive military uniforms, who had assembled near the principal gate of Buckingham Palace, followed in the procession, which was closed by a detachment of Life Guards.

#### THE INSPECTION.

As soon as the guns announced the Queen's entrance to the park the Duke of Cambridge, with the officers of his staff, rode across the ground to receive her Majesty, and fell into the Royal procession immediately in front of the Queen's carriage. The progress of the Royal cortege along the line of the galleries formed a very beautiful spectacle. Pausing at the Royal standard to contemplate the coup d'œil, her Majesty was saluted by the whole line presenting arms—a movement which was executed perfectly. The Royal cortege first proceeded in the direction of the left of the line, but afterwards changed its course, and drove to the extreme right, from which point her Majesty commenced her inspection, proceeding at a slow pace and observing with much apparent interest the appearance and characteristics of the different corps. As her Majesty passed, each brigade successively saluted by presenting arms; but, at this time, there was no other recognition of the Royal presence on the part of the volunteers, who preserved a soldierly silence. The crowds behind the line, as well as the spectators on the northern and southern sides of the park, near the right and left of the volunteers, however, cheered vociferously while her Majesty was in their vicinity. The inspection being completed, the procession returned to the Queen's standard, in front of which her Majesty's carriage drew up. The united bands of the regiments of Foot Guards now advanced from the rear of the line (where they had performed some martial music during the Royal inspection) to a position opposite her Majesty's carriage. Here they formed a glittering centre, on the left of which the General Commanding-in-Chief and the officers of his staff subsequently arranged themselves—the Lord Lieutenant of counties occupying the right.

At this juncture the Queen, who had turned round to survey the animated scene presented by the galleries, observed the Moorish Ambassadors and their suite in a position which shut them out from a clear view of the operations. Lord Ailesbury at once received her Majesty's commands to provide them with better accommodation. This was more readily commanded than accomplished; for even when the Master of the Horse had with some difficulty succeeded in obtaining a passage for them to the front, the Moorish gentlemen politely declined to be accommodated at the inconvenience of the fair occupants of the Queen's gallery, preferring rather to walk down to the front and take up a position on the greensward, where they remained during the whole afternoon.

At about five o'clock the bands struck up, and so admirably were the arrangements carried out that without any delay the van of the volunteer army advanced in quick time, in open columns of companies, preceded by the Duke of Cambridge and his Staff, who wheeled off as soon as they had passed the Queen's carriage.

The Mounted Rifles of Huntingdonshire came first. Their uniform of scarlet, with white facings, was not particularly handsome, but the horses were magnificent, and the men stalwart. The next were the Surrey Mounted Rifles, who bore the appearance of light cavalry, and were greatly admired. The 1st Middlesex Mounted Engineers, commanded by Captain Macleod of Macleod, followed. These wore scarlet uniforms, with their rifles slung behind them. They were thoroughly soldierlike in appearance, and looked up to any work. The mounted troop of the Hon. Artillery Company came next, with their two guns. The infantry companies of the same honourable corps followed. Accustomed as this corps is to parade manoeuvres, it was no matter of surprise that their march was pronounced faultless. The successors of the ancient Train Bands of London carried the only colours that appeared on the field during the day. Next came the Middlesex Engineer Volunteers, a crack corps of gentlemen in connection with the Brompton Schools of Art. They wore a uniform of scarlet, with white facings, and a shako and feathers, and had evidently been drilled with great care. The 32nd Middlesex, better known as the "Six Foot Volunteers," closed the rear of the opening brigade. The size and height of the members of this corps drew much attention, and the nobility of their appearance was increased by their handsome uniform of scarlet with black facings, although a slight alteration might be made in the helmet, which bears too close a resemblance to that of the London Fire Brigade.

The Artillery Brigade, under the command of Colonel Tulloch, no advanced—1000 strong—with blue uniform and red facings. These artillery regiments were formed into two battalions. The Seaboard corps was particularly noticeable in the 2nd battalion. Lady Londonderry has raised it on her own estates.

Now came the first infantry brigade, under the command of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. The first battalion comprised the eight companies of the Victoria Rifles and the Harrow and Kilburn regiments. The battalion numbered 600 men, and was distinguishable by its tasteful uniform of dark green, with black facings. The second battalion showed the gray uniform with dark-blue facings, which the Government Board recommended. The 9th and 13th regiments use different facings—the Hampstead black and red and the Highgate green, the latter regiment having adopted high-peaked and broad-brimmed head-covering, which imparts to it a Savoyard appearance, not pre-eminently soldierlike. This battalion counted 600 men. The third battalion comprised three Middlesex regiments—the 11th (St. George's), which dresses very smartly in dark green, heavily braided with black, and marches in a superior style; next, the 12th (Barnet); and, lastly, the 13th (Paddington). This battalion mustered 600 men. In the fourth battalion, Middlesex again changes its colour for gray in the 20th (Euston-square) and 22nd (St. Pancras), to resume the green again with the 37th, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Hertford.

The second brigade now advanced in a dark mass of 2400 men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks. The first two battalions were constituted of the 1st and 2nd battalions of the City of London Volunteers, each 600 strong. To these were added the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, the 26th, 39th, and 40th Middlesex, and the 2nd City of London, forming a third battalion; and a fourth battalion, formed by the 2nd and 3rd Tower Hamlets, the 33rd Middlesex, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 7th Essex. The London regiment marched steadily and well. The Tower Hamlets regiment will improve with time. The Essex regiments were heavy in appearance, but were well up to their work. The 25th Middlesex (Custom-house officers) were particularly noticed as a thoroughly efficient corps.

The advance of the 3rd brigade, commanded by Viscount Ranelagh, was observed with much interest. The 1st battalion was formed alone by the 2nd Middlesex (Waltham-green), numbering upwards of 700 men. They were welcomed with liberal applause. The second battalion, mustering 170 men, composed of that distinguished corps the 21st Middlesex (Civil Service) and another not less known to fame, the 35th Middlesex (Artists). It was seen by this corps how true it is that the higher the intelligence of a man the more competent he is to perform even the commonest duties. The Artists applied themselves to the work of a common soldier, and they went through it with complete success. The 3rd battalion, 550 men, was made by the 22nd Middlesex

(Queen's), known as the "Westminsters." This regiment marched past with great precision. They were followed by the 4th battalion, the already famous 23rd Middlesex (Inns of Court), for whose marching past her Majesty the united bands selected the singularly-appropriate air of "Go to the devil and shake yourself." A finer body of men than this corps could scarcely be found in the kingdom. Their Lieutenant-Colonel, William Baginval Brewster, wore his Crimean medals; and the whole regiment of 600, in their gray and scarlet uniform and plain brown belts, bore a manly, sturdy appearance which promised much trouble for an enemy. The regiment was loudly cheered, and some of the friendly recognitions were exceedingly amusing from the contrast of certain well-known peaceful names with the warlike guise of those responding to them.

Lord Elcho's 4th brigade, headed by his Highlanders in grey kilts, came up to the tune of "Bonnie Laddie," and with volleys of cheers and applause, testifying the strong regard for the Scottish regiments that prevails in English society. The light grey dress, the plaided bonnet, with the cock's feather, and the spirited and dashing look of the London Scottish regiment (15th Middlesex) won general approbation.

The Surreys formed the 2nd battalion of this brigade, and justified the opinion that the Surrey regiments are second to few. Specially noticeable in this brigade, also, was the 19th Middlesex, the corps of the Working Men's College. This was the last battalion of the first division, which had occupied forty minutes in passing before her Majesty in quick time.

The second division, led by Major-General Lord Rokeby, was headed by several Essex regiments and two battalions from the county of Kent. The Gloucestershire and west country regiments constituted the 2nd brigade of this division, with the addition of the 25th Middlesex, or London Irish Volunteers, whose approach excited much attention. The other provincial regiments completing this division have been more or less noticed in our preceding narrative.

It would be impossible to praise too highly the deportment of the whole army on this great occasion; and her Majesty, who, with the King of the Belgians and the Royal children, had risen from their seats on the first appearance of the mounted Huntingdonshire corps, showed her appreciation by remaining standing until the last regiments—those from Derby, Stafford, Burton-on-Trent, and other places in the midland counties—had defiled past the Royal carriage. Wine so good ran out pure to the very lees; for the Cheshire corps, which brought up the rear, might creditably have formed the van of a Royal army.

It was now twenty minutes to six o'clock, and within a few minutes after the last battalion had marched past the whole of the troops were back in their alignment. So exactly was this accomplished, that it is said none of the battalions were more than two paces from their original position. The bands now marched back to the rear of the line, and the Lord Lieutenant having drawn up in the vicinity of the Royal carriage, the Duke of Cambridge, with his Staff, rode forward to the front of the line, which, at his Royal Highness's command, advanced in battalions of columns towards her Majesty. After marching about sixty paces, a halt was called, and the troops simultaneously saluted her Majesty by presenting arms. At this moment the united bands struck up "God save the Queen," which was the signal for an irrepressible burst of cheering from the whole volunteer body, which was echoed and re-echoed by the spectators on every part of the ground. The excitement now was immense, the troops placing their shakos upon their bayonets, raised them aloft, and waved them in the air, producing a scene of enthusiasm which will not be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Before the cheers had subsided her Majesty summoned the Duke of Cambridge to her carriage, and expressed her high gratification at the proceedings of the day. The Duke of Cambridge acknowledged her Majesty's congratulations and thanks by word of mouth to the commanding officers, Sir Frederic K. Love and Lord Rokeby, who in turn communicated them to the Colonels of the respective regiments.

The Duke of Cambridge accompanied the Queen to the confines of the park, and then returned to the field and personally superintended the marching out of the troops from the park. The great Duke of Wellington once said that there were not three men in England who could get 30,000 men out of Hyde Park. The Duke of Cambridge executed this manoeuvre very well with 20,000. There was no confusion whatever. A great many of the battalions marched down Constitution-hill, and defiled in front of Buckingham Palace, while others proceeded by Oxford-street and Piccadilly to their destinations. Although the omnibus and cab traffic was for some time interrupted, there was no serious confusion in the streets, and before half-past eight o'clock the West End of London had resumed its accustomed tranquillity.

The weather, which had frequently threatened rain during the afternoon, was, upon the whole, the very best that could have been hoped for for such an occasion in June. The sky was lowering, but it might have been blazing; and seven or eight hours under a summer sun would have been rather trying to volunteers and spectators alike.

The exact number of volunteers under arms in Hyde Park on Saturday was, according to the official returns, 18,450, of which number the metropolitan corps supplied 13,235.

#### GENERAL ORDER.

The following general order appeared on Monday:—

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has received the commands of the Queen to convey to the several volunteer corps reviewed by her Majesty on Saturday, the 23rd inst., the very great satisfaction with which she observed the rapid progress they have made in military discipline, and the degree of perfection at which they have arrived.

The steadiness and precision with which they performed the parade movements leave little doubt in her Majesty's mind that, if they continue to be actuated by the same zeal they have hitherto evinced, a moderate degree of drill, interfering as little as possible with their usual avocations, will render them a most valuable auxiliary to her regular forces for the defence of the country.

Much as her Majesty's admiration was excited by the soldierlike bearing of the various corps passed in review, a still deeper impression has been made on her mind by the proof which the volunteer movement throughout the country affords of their devotion and loyalty to the Throne, and their anxiety to second her endeavours to ensure the security, and thereby the prosperity, of the kingdom.

The General Commanding-in-Chief is further directed by her Majesty to mark especially her sense of the zeal displayed by the officers of volunteers commanding brigades of corps, and to notice particularly those battalions and companies which, regardless of personal inconvenience and expense, came from distant counties to join the display of loyalty and patriotism, which will render the 23rd of June, 1860, memorable in the annals of our times.

The General Commanding-in-Chief having thus given expression to her Majesty's sentiments regarding the volunteer force, commendation on the part of his Royal Highness would be superfluous; but he desires to offer his thanks for the support and co-operation he has received on this occasion from the officers of the regular Army employed during the day, and, more particularly, to refer to the excellent arrangements made by the Inspector of Volunteers and his assistants, which were so well seconded by the intelligence and orderly conduct of the various corps present.

By command of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief,  
JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General.

THE GUNBOATS.—The contract with Messrs. Green in 1855, which has been laid on the table of the House of Commons, stipulates for vessels to be built in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and with good, sound, and proper materials, to be approved by the Government inspectors; and if any materials or workmanship should be deemed defective, unsound, improper, or insufficient by the inspectors, the defect and insufficiency should be forthwith amended to their satisfaction. During the building of the gunboats there were two inspectors at the yard for part of the time and but one for the other part, in addition to which the inspecting officer of the Controller of the Navy Department was constantly going his rounds. In the beginning of 1855 the *Coguette*, one of these vessels, was examined, and several parts of the planking were found completely rotten and the remainder extensively tainted with dry rot. Early in the present year the *Caroline*, another of Messrs. Green's vessels, was reported as having very extensive defects—undersides very supple and rotten, fittings generally defective, and also the outside planking: "some of the planks were not worked close to the timbers, and not well fastened; very bad bolts in the bottom were clinched, many of them being too short." The Admiralty return which accompanied these particulars states that there is no record in the official records of any correspondence respecting the quality of Messrs. Green's gunboats.





THE NEW UNIFORMS OF THE FRENCH IMPERIAL GUARD.



## THE NEW UNIFORMS OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD.

If there is any one thing which would seem to defy the changes of time, and to laugh in its conventional sleeve at the recommendations of men who have given great attention to the subject they profess to discuss, it is military uniforms. Everybody at all acquainted with the history of the Horse Guards policy in this country must remember how every innovation, even after its utility and necessity had been clearly demonstrated, is opposed with jealousy, and afterwards adopted with such faint appearance of conviction that the whole matter of reform in the dress of our soldiers drops for a time after each alteration to an indifferent newspaper letter now and then, or, if in time of war, to a more forcible narrative of the sufferings the men had to endure in their forced marches in consequence of the "regulation stock," the hard and heavy head-gear, or some other barbarous invention, unassailable from without, and determinedly defended at head-quarters. The system of military precedent in the matter of regulation uniform has such influence that even our very volunteer rifle corps are affected by it; and though in report after report, during the active operations of our army, and especially in India, we have heard how men dropped out from or in the midst of the ranks, strangled, fainting, and in many cases dying, from the straps and buckles of their accoutrements, or from the cruel tight leather stock, improvements have been slowly admitted, and the soldier who would never shrink from a foe has been too often massacred by routine.

We are drawing no unfavourable comparisons between our own military regulations and those of other nations when we allude to the

frequent changes in the uniforms of the Continental soldiery; many of their conventional laws are even more stringent than our own; but we would advocate some enlightened adoption of such well-considered improvements as, without rendering our warriors less effective in battle, would tend to render their lives more bearable in times of peace.

These remarks are called forth by the circumstances of the Emperor of the French having already made considerable changes in the uniforms of the Imperial Guard as well as in those of the soldiers of the Line. In the case of the Imperial Guard the absurdity of the broad tail coat has been superseded by the more useful tunic, and the clumsy yellow cross belts have been happily abolished altogether.

This is certainly a move in the right direction, and, doubtless, the gallant fellows who compose the guard so famous in history, are already rejoicing at the alteration. The Imperial Guard of the present day are certainly not equal to those of the first Napoleon, but still they are the picked men of regiments which have distinguished themselves, and both their larger pay and their additional privileges indicate the estimation in which they are held amongst the French troops.

## "THE TRYSTING-PLACE."

LOVE, which rules the Court, the camp, the grove, has naturally a good deal of influence in the picture-gallery, where at every exhibition its subjects may be reckoned by hundreds. There are three epochs in love

—the beginning, the middle, and the end; and, according to M<sup>me</sup> George Sand, who stole the idea from Molière, it is the beginning alone that is worth caring about. "In love there are only beginnings" ("en amour il n'y a que des commencements"), says the author or authoress of "Lelia." "Les inclinations naissantes ont des charmes inexplicables" had been said by Molière's Don Juan two centuries before. The end of all sincere and passionate affection is either death or marriage, which has been seriously defined by a malicious encyclopædist as "the tomb of love." "It may be a noble, beautiful tomb, a tomb covered with flowers," says this writer; "but a tomb it is, none the less." The middle of love, occurring halfway between the "inclination naissante" and marriage, must be the period of plighted troth, of interchange of vows and mutual confidence—of scenes, in fact, such as Mr. Hill has painted in the picture of which we this day publish an engraving, and which bring the first acts of Donizetti's sentimental operas so successfully to a close. "The trysting-place," or "trusting-place," is of course the place in which the lovers repose trust in one another. We never quite understood whether in some villages there is a regular "trysting-place" to which the amorous repair for the express purpose of exchanging vows of eternal love, or whether any place can be called a "trysting-place" in which vows of love have been exchanged. However this may be, it is very evident that the "trysting-place" of Mr. Hill is rightly named, and that the lazy-looking, loutish shepherd who is leaning against the stile and talking to the peasant girl fresh from the cornfield is descanting on subjects quite appropriate to the locality.



THE TRYSTING-PLACE.—(FROM A PICTURE BY J. G. HILL, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.)

## DEATH OF PRINCE JEROME BONAPARTE.

The *Moniteur* announces the death of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, and the last of the brothers of the great Emperor Napoleon.

The deceased Prince was in his seventy-seventh year. He was the youngest child of Charles and Letitia Bonaparte, and the youngest brother of the Emperor Napoleon I. His father died in 1785—the year following the birth of the Prince—and the training of the child was undertaken by his mother in Corsica. When his brother rose to power he placed Jerome and his sister Caroline at the establishment of M<sup>me</sup>. Campan in Paris, where he remained until the return of Napoleon from his first campaign in Italy. He was then transferred to the College of Julliy, and, on his brother having been elevated to the First Consulate, Jerome entered the naval profession. In 1801, when in his seventeenth year, he was appointed to the command of the corvette *L'Epervier*, in the expedition to St. Domingo, under General Le Clerc, whence young Jerome brought the despatches. Some escapades of his on shore at Brest led to his receiving from his brother Napoleon a characteristic rebuke, in which occur these words:—"I am waiting with impatience to hear that you are on board your ship, studying a profession intended to be the scene of your glory. If you ever mean to disgrace your name, die young; for, if you live to sixty without having served your country, you had better not have been born." Jerome soon after sailed for Martinique; and when the war broke out between France and England he sought in vain to fulfil the injunctions of his brother,

and after a cruise of several months he put into New York. He visited Philadelphia, and, December 24, 1803, he married Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a merchant of Baltimore, descended from a Scotch family settled in the north of Ireland. This marriage displeased Napoleon, and, after a year passed in the United States, Jerome was compelled by his brother to return to Europe; he landed with his wife at Lisbon in May, 1805. Jerome left for Paris, and the lady went on in the ship to Amsterdam; on arriving in the Texel an order had been received forbidding her to land; she accordingly came to England, where she resided, at Camberwell. On the 7th of July was born her son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. Still the Emperor Napoleon would not recognise the marriage; nor was M<sup>me</sup>. Jerome Bonaparte permitted to enter France. In the March previously the marriage had been, by a special decree of the Council of State, declared null and void. The Emperor next applied to the Pope for a bull annulling the marriage, which, however, his Holiness had not the power to issue; and he wrote a long letter to Napoleon explaining the reasons. Meanwhile Jerome, who was greatly attached to his wife, temporised, rather than further provoke his brother. He next went on a mission to Algiers, whence he returned with 250 Genoese captives, whom he landed at Genoa, where he was received with great honour as "the young Napoleon of the Sea." He next took the command of the *Vétéran* line-of-battle ship, in an eight months' cruise in the West Indies. On his return thence he took six English merchantmen; but he was pursued by the English fleet, and his vessel was stranded off the coast of Brittany. On reaching Paris, Jerome received the cordon of the Legion of Honour, was

promoted to the rank of Admiral, and created a Prince of the Empire. Nevertheless his predilection for the Army continued, and he soon after obtained the command of a body of Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops, at the head of which he directed the blockade of Glogau, and reduced the fortresses of Silesia—services for which he was made a General of Division in the Imperial Army. Jerome, by the ambitious instigation of the Emperor, next entered into an alliance with the Princess Frederica Caroline, daughter of the King of Wurtemberg; and immediately after the marriage Jerome was proclaimed King of Westphalia, and the constitution of the new kingdom was published. The young King, then only twenty-two years old, was much beloved, and startled the world by his administrative skill; he replenished his exchequer by a loan from the Jews, whom he repaid by the concession of perfect religious freedom. In 1812 the Emperor summoned him to join in the Russian expedition. He commanded the German division, and in the battle of Mihilow distinguished himself by his military skill. He was unfortunate, however, at Smolensko; and the Emperor in a fit of passion dismissed him, a step which he is said to have afterwards greatly regretted. In 1813, when the French were compelled to evacuate Germany, Jerome was obliged to fly before the Russian and Saxon troops. He was awakened in his palace on the morning of the 28th of September by the cannon of Czernicheff, who appeared at the head of his Cossacks. Dressing himself in haste, he mounted a horse and fled with his staff and Ministers of State to Coblenz. But the Cossacks did not long hold his capital, and Jerome soon returned. In the meantime the battle of Leipzig had been fought, but he did not get the news



of it till the 25th of October. He left Cassel that evening and remained several days at Cologne, but was compelled at last to fly to France. His Court is said to have been more like the reception-rooms of a republican president than the Court of a King, and a degree of familiarity prevailed which offended pedantic sticklers for etiquette. With the end of the Empire of Napoleon closed the reign of Jerome, King of Westphalia. He now assisted his brother in his reverses; and, after sharing in the vicissitudes of defeat at the hands of the allies, Jerome sought refuge with his wife at Trieste and Paris. At Waterloo he played a conspicuous part, being chosen by Napoleon to open the battle at the head of 6000 men. Jerome now lived many years in retirement at the castle of Elvange, in Wurtemberg, at Vienna, and at Trieste. He at length returned to France, and by the Emperor Napoleon III. was nominated to the Presidency of the French Senate. His only son by the amiable Elizabeth Patterson married a lady of fortune in America. Of Jerome's marriage with the Princess of Wurtemberg, three children were the issue—Jerome-Napoleon, born in 1814; Mathilde, born 1819; and Napoleon, in 1823. The funeral of Prince Jerome will take place on Tuesday next. It is believed that the Emperor will have his uncle interred at St. Denis, whither he will probably convey also the ashes of the first Emperor, Napoleon III. is known to have long cherished this design.

#### OPERA AND CONCERTS.

Nor content with two extra-night performances a week, the management of Her Majesty's Theatre has now taken to giving morning entertainments. So, at least, it would seem from the fact of Mr. Benedict's concert, which included the "Prova d'un Opéra Seria" and the last act of "Otello," taking place there last week; while the morning of last Wednesday was devoted to a full representation of the "Huguenots." The "Huguenots," as a whole, is not the sort of opera one cares to hear in the morning—above all, in the loud, crashing style in which it is given at Her Majesty's Theatre. Listened to before breakfast, it would certainly cause headache, nausea, and, probably, entire prostration of the system. After a good lunch, however, one can hear it without danger, if not without distress; and, of course, Mr. E. T. Smith's morning entertainments, like those of all other directors who pretend to keep pace with the age, do not begin until two in the afternoon. A certain number of exceedingly fashionable concerts, by-the-way, commence at half-past three and last until nearly seven; and, at the height of the musical season, that is to say, just at the present period, these are days—*carbone notande*—on which a musical glutton may continue to nourish himself with sounds more or less sweet from half past one in the day until about one the next morning—allowing an interval of an hour, between seven and eight, for dinner. What is more astonishing is the fact that such gluttons do exist, and that there are men and women in London who hear music every afternoon, and almost every evening, for days and weeks together, and who neither die, nor, apparently, suffer to any great extent, from musical indigestion; though they *must*, one would think, labour under loss of appetite after the series of exciting banquets have come to an end.

But to return to Her Majesty's Theatre and the representation of the "Huguenots." There is absolute cruelty, then, in Signor Arditì urging on his orchestra, as he appears to do, until it brays and bangs like half a dozen military bands. No one but an habituè of long standing, or some naturally unsensitive person with ears that hear but feel not, can possibly stand the noise that Signor Arditì's riotous instrumentalists make in the scene of the blessing of the daggers, in the accompaniment of the opening chorus, and even in that of the duet between Valentine and Mirel, which, nevertheless, gives Mlle. Titiens the opportunity of displaying all her art as a vocalist—an opportunity by which, as every one who goes now and then to the Opera knows, she takes care to profit. But it is not until the chamber scene of the fourth act (the third in the Italian version) that this admirable artist, who is equally great as a singer and as an actress, exhibits her genius in all its fullness. Here she is worthy of Meyerbeer, who is worthy of her; and in the whole range of emotional art—in poetry, in music, or in the drama—nothing can be mentioned that is more truthful, more impassioned, or more thoroughly beautiful than Meyerbeer's and Mlle. Titiens' musical portrayal of Valentine's love for Raoul, and of her despair at her determination to join the devoted Huguenots. As for painting, twenty pictures by greater painters than are now living would not suffice to record the tenderness and passionate grief expressed by Mlle. Titiens in her gestures and the play of her physiognomy alone. Of course Giuglini, who, perfect singer as he is, does not often distinguish himself in the histrionic line, is inspired to some extent as Raoul by Valentine, who awakens the deepest sympathies of all who see and hear her. Giuglini acts better in the chamber scene of the "Huguenots" than in anything else, and in this he really performs with propriety and even with passion. At the Royal Italian Opera the principal figure in the scene between Raoul and Valentine is Raoul, because there the Raoul is Mario; at Her Majesty's Theatre all the honours of this great scene are for Valentine, because the Valentine is Mlle. Titiens. But it is something to say for Giuglini that he rises to the necessary mark below which he would mar, or at least diminish, the effect of Mlle. Titiens' admirable impersonation. His singing throughout the duet is of the utmost beauty, and as good as that of Mario when Mario is in his best voice. Another piece which is very finely performed at Her Majesty's Theatre is the septet (or "septuor" as the French barbarously say) for male voices, in which the clear ringing notes of Giuglini are heard to great advantage, sounding as distinct from the others as the ring of silver from that of copper. The part of the page is taken by that charming vocalist Mlle. Borghi-Mamo, that of the Queen by the less charming, but very powerful, brilliant, and accomplished singer, Mlle. Michal. With such excellent representations of the principal parts, is it not too bad that some restraint should not be put upon the fury of the orchestra? We do not think Signor Arditì, who is a conductor of much reputation, can be nearly so much to blame as his ferocious executants; but in the interest, not only of music but also of the health of the audience, something ought to be done to quell the fury of those "enraged musicians."

At the Royal Italian Opera Gluck's "Orfeo e Eurydice" was produced on Wednesday night, after a grand miscellaneous concert, in which all the celebrities of the establishment appeared. For the present we can only say of the performance of "Orfeo" that it left nothing to be desired; that Mlle. Cillay took the principal part, and that the minor characters (among which even that of Eurydice must be included) were allotted to Mlle. Penco, Mlle. Nantier-Didé, and Mlle. Molan-Carvalho.

An interesting concert was given on Monday at Cleveland House by Herr Mauss, a pianist and composer of much merit. Several new works were introduced, among which we may mention two very graceful solos for the piano, "May Breezes" and "Un moment de bonheur," written and performed with great success by Herr Mauss himself. The concert-giver was also heard in Beethoven's trio in B flat (op. 11), in which he played the pianoforte part in very masterly style, those for the violin and violoncello being taken respectively by Herr Becker and Herr Lidel. Of Herr Becker's admirable violin playing we have often had occasion to speak in our notices of the Monday Popular Concerts, of which, by-the-way, the last for the season will take place next Monday. At Herr Mauss' concert Herr Becker performed, in his best style, Paganini's well-known fantasia, and a morceau de salon.

Of Prince Galitzin's interesting and excellent concerts we shall take an opportunity of speaking after his next entertainment, which will be given in St. James's Hall next Friday evening.

Of the performances of the Orphéonistes at the Crystal Palace we write after hearing but two of the three that were originally announced, and to which it is now said that a fourth will be added, in which case the last will take place this evening (Saturday) at St. James's Hall. The second day of the festival was considered by every

one a decided improvement on the first. What tended chiefly to this result was the fact that the Orphéonistes (whose organisation we have already fully described) were in a better condition to sing, having recovered from the fatigues of their voyage, and gained strength and confidence accordingly. Several of the detachments, too, who were unable to reach London in time to take part in the performance of that day, joined in the concert of Tuesday. The singers, besides, had found out by experience the best mode of fetching the voice in the vast space of the central transept, and thus a great amelioration was manifested in many respects.

The programme of Tuesday, which contained some of the pieces played on Monday—introduced in consequence of the immense sensation they created—was as follows:—

PART I.			
Overture to Zanetta, by the Band of the Guides .. ..	Auber.	..	..
Part-song, "Le Jour du Seigneur" .. ..	Kreutzer.	..	..
Part-song, "Chant de Montevideo" .. ..	..	..	..
Quatrième Fantaisie sur Moïse, by the Band of the Guides .. ..	..	..	..
Chorus .. ..	H. Schellermann.	..	..
Les Enfants de Paris .. ..	Adolphe Adam.	..	..
PART II.			
Pastorale, by the Band of the Guides .. ..	Lanner.	..	..
"La Reine" .. ..	Laurent de Rillé.	..	..
Cantata, "Tutons" .. ..	Lacombe.	..	..
Part-song, "La Chapelle" .. ..	Requer.	..	..
Chanson Russe Variée, by the Band of the Guides .. ..	..	..	..
Chant du Bivouac .. ..	A. Kén.	..	..
La Nouvelle Alliance (with harp accompaniment) .. ..	Hilary.	..	..
"France! France!" .. ..	A. Thomas.	..	..
God save the Queen! .. ..	..	..	..

The "Enfants de Paris" had been substituted for a choral arrangement of the septet in the "Huguenots," and it must be confessed that, in music written specially for them, the Orphéonistes are heard to far greater advantage than in any other music. Of the two last concerts of the Orphéonistes we shall have to speak in our next Number.

#### THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF THE RIFLE, ACCORDING TO THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED SYSTEMS.

##### THE INFANCY OF PORTABLE FIREARMS.

THAT the bow should have contended for supremacy with the gun for two centuries is scarcely so much a matter for surprise as that the latter, in its then imperfect state, should have ultimately succeeded in the contest. Wondrous feats are narrated of the Sherwood foresters and their leaders, no doubt to a certain extent exaggerated. It is said of those redoubtable archers that it was no uncommon achievement to split a willow-twig with an arrow at the distance of a mile. We are not, however, informed whether the bowmen had the wind at their backs; and feel almost inclined to conclude that the ancient chroniclers, when on the subject of archery, thought little extra drawing of the longbow perfectly allowable. But in the more reliable accounts of the performances of the Finsbury Archers we have it stated that the ordinary distance at which a tolerable marksman made good shooting was seven hundred yards, which is considerably more than half the range of our best modern rifles.

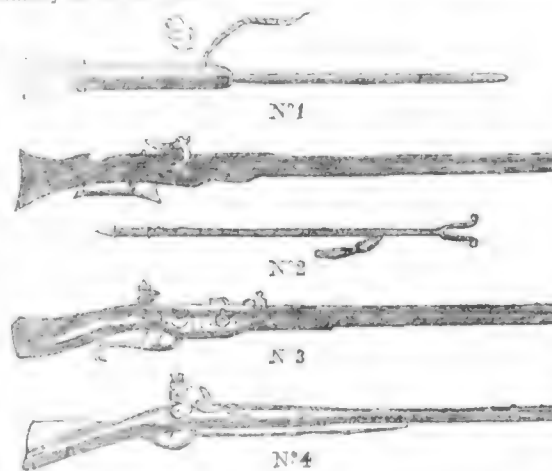
The advocates of the then newly-introduced weapon gave as a reason for preferring it that the efforts of the best archers were rendered nugatory by an adverse wind; on the other hand, however, no matter from what quarter the wind blew, a missile from one of the early hand-guns never reached its mark at all except by accident.

A musketeer of the early period was a most encumbered soldier. He had to carry, besides his unwieldy weapon, his coarse powder for loading (in a flask) and his fine powder for priming (in a touchbox), his bullets in a leathern bag, with strings to draw before he could get at them; whilst in his hand were his musket-rest and his burning match; and, when he had discharged his piece, he had to draw his sword to defend himself. It is strong presumptive evidence against the efficiency of the military smallarms in use for over four hundred years that during all that period we have not on record any instance, except during the Revolutionary War in the United States, where the fate of a battle of any importance was decided by musketry; while in our wars with France in the reign of Edward III. thousands suffered from the shafts of the English archery, and the brilliant success which attended them was at the time attributed to their superior skill.

The first introduction of hand-guns into England was in the year 1471, when Edward IV., landing at Ravensburg, in Yorkshire, brought with him, among other forces, three hundred Flemings, armed with hange-gunnies. That was just forty-one years after the period at which Sir Samuel Meyrick fixes the date of their invention by the Italians.

The earliest military handguns were called respectively the musket, the arquebus, the hauckbut, and the drag. The musket was larger than the arquebus, and carried twelve balls to the lb. The barrels were 4 ft. long. In the estimate of an army made in 1620, petronels—small firearms used by troopers—with firelocks, flasks, touchboxes, and cases, were charged at £1 8s. 6d. each. Every species of smallarms was, at first, fired with a match and afterwards with a wheel, which was wound up. Flint locks did not come into use until towards the close of the seventeenth century, and considerable alterations were introduced in the musket itself. About the middle of the seventeenth century, although the military firelock remained a rudely-fashioned and ineffective weapon, great skill was displayed in the manufacture of firearms of an expensive character. There are to be seen in the Musée d'Artillerie at Paris some beautiful specimens of revolving pistols and carbines, constructed almost on the principle of Colt's, allowing for the improved motive power which Colonel Colt had the opportunity of availing himself of. A Spanish revolving pistol is described, which contained twenty-four chambers. This piece of mechanism was, however, another Frankenstein to its fabricator, as it exploded in his hand and brought his ambition to a fatal and premature termination.

The following are representations of the leading firearms used by infantry troops at the several periods from their introduction to the military service till 1810:—



No. 1 is the original hangegunne, or handgun, and is the same as these brought into England by the Flemish soldiers of Edward IV.

No. 2 is the matchlock, or restfork, used, with little variation either in form or mechanical construction, during the greater part of the seventeenth century.

No. 3 represents the wheel-lock, the earliest form of flint gun, which, however, could scarcely be said to be any improvement on the matchlock, its action being so extremely slow that it took some seconds to go off after the trigger had been pressed.

No. 4 is our old acquaintance Brown Bess. This venerable lady

commenced her military career shortly after the commencement of the eighteenth century, and, excepting some trifling changes in the fashioning of her outward form, remained a perfect deadlock of conservatism until 1840.

In a "Treatise on the Art of War," written by Lord Orseny in the year 1677, and addressed to Charles II., the abandonment of the musket is strongly advocated, and a return to the use of the pike, as the only weapon with which an infantry soldier should be provided, strenuously maintained. For this his Lordship has been frequently ridiculed by succeeding military writers; but a visit to the Armoury of the Tower of London will, perhaps, prove that his idea was not altogether founded on absurdity. Marshal Saxe, nearly a century later, had serious intentions of recommending the discontinuance of the musket in the French Army, and quoted the statistics of several battles to prove its utility. An eminent French authority, also writing in the latter part of the reign of Louis XVI., says, speaking apologetically for the introduction of an improved style of fusil in some of the crack corps: "Though the use and perfection of light artillery has infinitely diminished the use of musketry, still as smallarms are sometimes of avail, we have sought to make them of a better construction."

There were no gunmakers in England until the beginning of the eighteenth century, or rather, perhaps, we might say the latter part of the seventeenth, when a gun-factory was established at Birmingham. So rapidly, however, did our gunmakers progress in acquiring skill in their craft that before the commencement of the nineteenth century they had established a reputation surpassing that of any other country in Europe; and in such high esteem was the name of the leading makers held by sportsmen and amateurs that in France, Italy, and Germany English small-arms were bought for imitation, and the names of the manufacturers forged, by which means the foreigners obtained prices such as they could not have demanded for work avowedly their own. English operatives, too, for many years have been held in such high repute that they easily find employment in any Continental town where the manufacture of small-arms is carried on. Mr. Greener, in his work on gunnery, tells us that a friend of his saw in a workshop at Liège fourteen English workmen about two years ago.

Formerly, when the American colonies were dependent on the Old World for almost the entire of their manufactured articles, the English gunmakers were not slow in availing themselves of this circumstance, and guns were made up for exportation to the North American colonies as low as 8s. 6d. and even 6s. 6d. each. These were in great demand not only among the early settlers but among the Indians, both of whom, notwithstanding the wonderful legends extant of their deeds of arms in the prairies, were but indifferent marksmen after all. That weapon of world-wide celebrity, "the killdeer," the darling companion of Hawkeye, the hero of Mr. Cooper's exciting romance, "The Last of the Mohicans," if it ever existed, was one of those cheap "Brums;" and in speaking of the wonders ascribed to it Mr. Chapman, himself an American writer, denies that either such weapons or marksmen existed in the American colonies at the period alluded to. These cheap guns were also extensively used in the slave traffic. Birmingham, however, the great emporium of the gun trade, although still making up these cheap guns for the colonies, and even for home consumption, at country fairs, at ironmongers', and cheap military tailors', can turn out a fowling-piece or rifle worth £500.

(To be continued.)

#### REVIEW AT ALDERSHOTT.

THE Queen reviewed 20,000 men at Aldershot on Monday—the review concluding with a series of manoeuvres in the field, nearly the whole force being engaged in resisting the supposed attack of an enemy. The day proved most favourable for the movements; for though the ground was soft it was not so heavy as might have been expected after such long-continued rain. There was a bright sun and no dust. The sham fight occupied about two hours, and was very satisfactory. Several of the new rifled guns were used; but the artillery chiefly consisted of the old fieldpieces.

#### THE VANSITTART CASE.

THE case of proselytism in Norfolk has ended in smoke—that is to say, it is proved that the dramatic incidents of the story never had any real existence. At the inquiry before the Norwich magistrates on Monday, young Vansittart confessed that Giuglini, the Italian priest wearing a slouched hat and a long cloak, was a creature of his own imagination. The sole foundation for the story was the fact that a person so dressed one day passed the grounds of the Rectory at Rackheath, and said "Good morning" to the youth, no further conversation passing between them. This accounts for the otherwise unexplained fact that such a person as has been sought for by the police was noticed by several persons at Rackheath. The hopeful Vansittart admitted that all his previous evidence respecting this mysterious personage was devoid of truth—that no such person adjured him to remain faithful to the Catholic religion, or made him swear on a relic, or kissed his forehead.

Canon Dalton admitted the truth of that part of the story which related to the sale of Young Hopeful's watch, and that, when the boy declared his desire to run away to London to some Catholics he knew, he (the Canon) advised him to do so, and lent him 6s. to prosecute the journey. A letter from the Catholic Bishop Grant, written clandestinely to Vansittart (or, so that youth says), was read in court. It contained nothing but pious counsel.

After consultation with his brother magistrates the Mayor said that the Bench considered the conduct of Canon Dalton was exceedingly reprehensible, in that, knowing that the boy had clandestinely left a school where he had been placed by a Protestant parent, he did not at once advise him to return, but, on the contrary, did what he could to facilitate his leaving school. At the same time there were difficulties connected with the case, both in regard to law and evidence—and also the manner in which the evidence had been brought forward—and the magistrates had, therefore, determined not to send the matter for trial, but to dismiss it.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO CANADA.—The Prince will start from Devonport, upon the 10th of July, in her Majesty's steamer *Hero*, which will be accompanied by the *Arcturion* and *Flying Fish*. He will be attended by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Duke of Newcastle; the Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, the Earl of St. Germans; the Royal Highness's Governor, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce; Major Teesdale, R.A., Captain Grey, and Dr. Acland, his Royal Highness's physician. The Prince of Wales will first land at St. John's, New Brunswick, then visit Nova Scotia, and thence proceed to visit New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and will reach Quebec by the route of the St. Lawrence. He may be expected at Montreal about the 23rd of August, and the opening of the Victoria Bridge will take place a few days later. His Royal Highness will represent her Majesty upon this important occasion, and will hold levees and receive addresses in the capitals of the different colonies. It is intended that the Prince should visit the principal towns in both Canadian provinces. On his return from the western districts it is intended that his Royal Highness shall drop all Royal state and assume the title of Lord Renfrew, under which he has before travelled upon the Continent of Europe. His Royal Highness will then visit some of the most important and interesting localities of the United States. It is understood that the President, having in an autograph letter to the Queen expressed his personal desire to receive the Prince at Washington, his Royal Highness will pay him a visit in that city, and that the Prince has also accepted an invitation from the city of New York. He may be expected back in the country some time in October.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE LAMBETH SCHOOL OF ART.—The Prince of Wales on Wednesday laid the foundation-stone of the Lambeth School of Art, the first ceremony of the kind in which his Royal Highness has taken part. Considering the participation of the young Prince in the popular character of the institution about to be created, and the fact that the site chosen for it is Vauxhall Gardens, the proceedings could not fail to be of an interesting character. A great crowd of course assembled, and the spectacle was one of considerable gaiety. After an address had been read to his Royal Highness he delivered a graceful reply, and then laid the foundation-stone.



## LAW AND CRIME

THE old maxim, "*Qui s'excuse, s'accuse*," was last week illustrated to great advantage by Mr. Serjeant Parry appearing at the Thames Police Court to vindicate the conduct of certain of his clients, prominent members of the United Kingdom Benevolent Annuity Fund. Mr. Selfe, a magistrate of that court, had been telling his opinion publicly and freely of certain proceedings of the "Fund" association, including, among other matters, the unauthorised use of influential names, the receipt of subscriptions and donations in consequence, and the non-application of the fund to the purposes set forth as its objects. Thereupon Mr. Serjeant Parry proceeded to vindicate the conduct of the Rev. Geo. Pocock, LL.B., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Marylebone, and his two sons, the Rev. F. P. Pocock, and G. P. Pocock, Esq., attorney-at-law. It appears that these gentlemen were in some way connected with the unfortunate society. It was stated that a suit was pending in Chancery based upon the affairs of the society; and said Mr. Serjeant Parry, "if the prayer of the plaintiff was granted, the annuitants would be paid in full." Mr. Selfe cut this excuse away by stating that it was not possible for the plaintiffs in that suit to recover more than £800, whereas the capital required to pay the annuitants was upwards of £3000. The learned Serjeant said £4000 had been collected, and £4000 paid away. Mr. Selfe inquired how this had been paid, and how it was that the annuitants had not been paid? The learned Serjeant is reported to have replied by expressing his surprise that a body of respectable gentlemen connected with the society, and whose intentions were "of the most pure and philanthropic nature," had been branded with fraud. He particularly instanced the charge of using the name of the Bishop of Oxford without his consent. This was somewhat unlucky, for Mr. Selfe immediately produced a letter from the Bishop, stating that his name had not only been used without his knowledge, but after his direct refusal to allow it to be used. The Serjeant alleged that the society had been deceived by a secretary who had absconded. Mr. Selfe wished to know why so many annuities had been granted to "the Pococks, and little annuities to the little Pococks?" He was answered that these were for services rendered, although G. P. Pocock and F. P. Pocock were to have a commission on business introduced by them. F. P. Pocock, aged about forty, had paid £17 on account of an annuity of £20, a fact upon which Mr. Selfe expressed astonishment at the disproportion of the consideration to the proposed benefit. Then the Serjeant began to threaten those who might make any charge of a criminal kind against the society, and intimated that slanderous and libellous matter ought not to be published from the Bench. Mr. Selfe replied that he would not shirk the responsibility, and forthwith read a letter written by the Rev. G. Pocock in January, 1859, when there was no money to pay the annuitants. In this the rev. gentleman stated that whatever might be the ultimate fate of the society the annuitants would continue to be paid. The opinions of Dr. Paley, as expressed in his "Moral Philosophy," were also quoted as an incentive to the reluctant on behalf of the society. Mr. Selfe declared he would abide by all he had said, and would justify all his acts if any one thought himself affected thereby. Hereupon the learned Serjeant, becoming less minacious, hoped that the magistrate would be actuated by good feeling towards the gentlemen who had been so unfortunate as to be connected with the society. Mr. Selfe announced his "good feeling" as being rather upon the side of those who had been cruelly treated by the society. Several poor, aged persons have since caused application to be made to the magistrate, being unable to obtain payment of the annuities purchased for them of the society. Mr. Selfe has since received several letters offering him pecuniary and other assistance in the cause of justice. Among others the Rev. S. G. Osborne, who, some months ago, under the initials of "S. G. O.," indicated in a letter to the *Times* the existence of certain benevolent societies of the character attributed to this one, has written to ask whether there be no means of getting the rogues punished, whoever they may be, of course, and not referring to purely philanthropic individuals such as Mr. Serjeant Parry represents his clients. The reverend gentleman writes:—"I have had some experience in the matter, and I firmly believe as much swindling is perpetrated by the use of great names indorsing objects about which the owners know nothing, in the religious and philanthropic markets, as there is carried on in the money market by bills of accommodation indorsed by men of straw." A Mr. Pocock, of Southampton, a solicitor, writes to disclaim the honour of any connection with the persons whose names have been brought forward by Mr. Serjeant Parry in connection with this excessively benevolent society.

A coalmaster of Nottingham procured the filing by the Attorney-General of an information against the Great Northern Railway Company to restrain them from carrying on the business of coaldealers, a business not contemplated by the framers of their Act of Parliament. It appears that for some time past the company have availed themselves of a portion of their capital, and of the advantages offered by their facilities for traffic, to compete, not unsuccessfully, with the coal-venders, to the great dissatisfaction of the merchants. Hence the information upon which Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, on Monday last, decided against the company, and granted an injunction to restrain them from the future sale of coals, with the exception of their stock now on hand.

A sufferer by a railway accident was tended upon the spot by the company's surgeon, who told him he was more frightened than hurt, and directed him to a person who on behalf of the company paid him £5, taking a receipt in full satisfaction of all claims for compensation. The patient grew worse, and found at length that he had sustained severe, painful, and permanent injuries. He then brought his action against the company, but was held by the Judge to be precluded by the receipt he had signed. The moral of this case may be useful to future sufferers. Be very cautious of the attentions of the company's surgeon. Insist upon employing your own, for the official doctor may have another and unsuspected employment beyond mere bone-setting.

Mr. Nicholls has been appointed Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, in the place of Mr. Serjeant Murphy deceased.

POLICE.

to WHAT A SAME! POOR FELLOW!"—Richard Harvey, a determined-looking fellow, who gave the name of William Smith, was, for the seventh time in as many weeks, placed at the bar by Sergeant Luff upon a charge of highway robbery.

On the 7th of May Mrs. Sarah White, a lady residing in Somerset-place, New North-road, while near home, was robbed of a purse containing 30s., which, according to a silly custom, she carried in her hand. The theft was perceived by a cabinetmaker named Tillet, who pursued the rogue with the cry of "Stop thief!" through several streets. This induced one M<sup>o</sup>Gregor, a sawyer, to seize the prisoner with one hand and pick up the purse with the other. Tillet came up the next minute, and both were violently attacked by the ruffian, who adopted every means to effect his liberation. When charged by the lady's husband at the police-court there was not sufficient evidence to close the case, inasmuch as she was, in consequence of the alarm, taken suddenly ill, and unable to attend. The magistrate therefore ordered remands until she recovered. Prisoner continually complained of the "painful suspense" this occasioned him—a feeling much more acutely suffered, it would appear, by the lady and her family, for a premature confinement ensued, and the infant died. Mrs. White, however, happily survived, and now identified the purse, but could not so speak as the prisoner, who manifestly considered such admission after so long a period, likely to effect his discharge, art pertinaciously asserted that he was not the right man, and that he had been greatly illused. Tillet, however, most positively swore to his being the thief, and he was ordered for trial at the ensuing Middlesex Sessions, very much to his discomfiture, as he observed, "Seven weeks on remand, and now the Sessions! After all the suspense have had, this is too much. I thought it would at least have been settled here."

**ASSAULT ON A WIFE.**—George Parkins was charged with assaulting his wife, Ann Parkins, who deposed that he had long been in the habit of ill-treating her, and that on Saturday night he went home in a state of intoxication, and at once aimed a heavy blow at her, which she, however, contrived to evade, and then ran down stairs to the landlord for protection. The prisoner followed her into the street (for the landlord was standing at the door at the time), and struck at her several times, but, not being able to get at her very well, he went up stairs again and smashed all the crockery. After that he threw several things at her, including a piece of a large waspman, about a foot square, which struck her on the back of the head. A policeman then came up, and she gave him into custody.

The landlord deposed that he saw the prisoner strike the complainant five or six times, and that subsequently he aimed a blow at him (witness) with a dinner-knife, the sharp point of which just touched him on the ear. He added that the complainant was a decent, sober woman, and that the prisoner got drunk almost every night, and was the worst-conducted man he ever saw in his life.

It was shown further that the prisoner had been several times imprisoned for a similar offence.

The prisoner endeavoured to make out that he was a very ill-used individual, but

Sir R. W. Carden told him he was a brutal, worthless fellow, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

**CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.**—Thomas Buxton, drover, was charged with causing the death of an old woman, named Catherine Kenny, by knocking her down on the pavement in John's-place, Grange-road, Bermondsey.

Thomas Moore, 213 M., said he was on duty on Sunday night, between nine and ten o'clock, when his attention was called to a disturbance in John's-place, and there he saw the prisoner and the deceased struggling together. Before he got up to them the prisoner struck her a violent blow, and she fell backward. He went to lift her, but she was insensible, and he obtained assistance, and carried her to the station-house, but on their arrival she was dead.

Sergeant Colman, 23 M., said that a doctor was in attendance immediately she arrived at the station, but she was dead before that.

The constable who picked her up said she was to all appearance dead then, as she neither spoke nor moved.

Mr. Combe remanded prisoner to ascertain the result of the inquest.

---

**THE PRICE OF A HOLIDAY.**—A lad at Monkwearmouth Colliery was last week committed for trial on a charge of attempting to murder. The little miscreant had placed pit props at the mouth of the shaft in such a manner that if the cage had struck them persons traveling in it might have been killed. The object of the boy appears to have been to get a holiday by "laying the pit idle."

**AN ENGLISH FEMALE PICKPOCKET,** named Ellen Brown, well dressed, young, and pretty, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for stealing a purse from a lady on the Boulevards.

**A CAPTURED KIDNAPPER.**—It is stated that Mr. M<sup>r</sup>Robins, the enthusiastic attorney's clerk, who carried off the Sherwood children from Galway, and against whom an attachment was issued by the Queen's Bench, has been captured after a long chase, and is now a prisoner in the Marshalsea. M<sup>r</sup>Robins makes the fifth person in custody in the matter. Nevertheless, no clue to the children has yet been obtained, and justice is so far defeated.

---

**MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.**

The late heavy payments into the Exchequer have continued to operate upon the supply of money in the discount market. During the week the Bank has been a steady agent for accommodation, at very full prices. In Lombard-street first class short bills have been done at 3½ to 4; three months, at 4; four months, at 4½ to 4¾, and six months, at 4¾ to 5 per cent. No doubt these quotations will be well supported until after the dividend payments are made.

A new Russian loan for £5,000,000 (in Four and a Half per Cent stock at 94 is now in the market; but the general impression is that only a small portion of it will be taken in this country. The Sarum loan is officially notified at £1,000,000. The city of Paris is about to raise a loan of £5,000,000 for improvement purposes, and it has been determined to raise £12,000,000 to complete the various lines of railway now in progress in France. We apprehend, however, that these loans will have very little influence upon our markets.

Some Securities have been rather flat. However, compared with last week, no change of importance has taken place in prices. Consols, ex div., I have been 91½, Reduced and New Consols, 92½ 93; India Debentures 96½; Ditto Bonds, 8s 3d; Exchequer Bills, par to 5s premium; India Five per Cent Rupee paper has sold at 97½; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 104½ to 105.

About £300,000 in bullion has come in from various quarters and the demand for gold for export purposes has continued very moderate. The steamer for India carries out only £23,000.

In most Foreign Securities the transactions have been of some weight, and the market has been well supported. No material change has taken place in their value:—Brazilian Five per Cent has realised 99; Mexican Three per Cent, 21; Rans on Five per Cent, 104; Russian Three per Cent, 64½; Spanish Three per Cent, New Deferred, 38½; Ditto, Certificates, 44; Turkish Six per Cent, 77; Ditto, New, 60; Turkish Four per Cent, 102; Dutch Four per Cent, 104½.

The market for Joint-stock Bank Shares has ruled steady, and prices generally have been well maintained:—Agricultural and Service have marked 80; Australasia, 65½; London, Scottish, and Australian, 64½; 10s; London, Chartered of Australia, 73 ex div.; London and County, 25½; London Joint Stock, 3½; London and Westminster, 60; Oriental, 41½; Union of Australia, 42½; and Union of London, 24½.

In Miscellaneous Securities very few alterations have taken place. The inquiry for them has, however, far from active:—Australasian Mint have sold at 14½; Great Ship, 8; London Discount, 41; Petroleum and Oriental, 73 ex div.; Ditto, New, 22 ex div.; Royal Mail Steam, 91½; Van Dieman's Land, 91; Birmingham Coal, 94½.

Nearly all Railway Shares have met a dull market, and prices have all dropped in tendency. The "rails" falling due next month amount to £500,000, making the total called this year £3,342,700. Bristol and Exeter have been done at 104½; Caledonian, 92½; Eastern Counties, 35; Great Northern, 115; Great Western, 92; Great Northern and Yorkshire, 105½; London and North Western, 105; London and South Western, 94½; London and Brighton, 110½; South Devon, 45; South-Eastern, 83.

## METROPOLITAN MARKETS

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week have been in a very moderate scale; seventeen thousand tons having moved off heavily, at 1s. to 2s. per quarter less than many foreign wares.—The exports of which continue on a liberal scale, has changed hands slowly, at about previous rates. There has been less inquiry for floating cargoes, at about last week's currency. The barley trade has ruled somewhat heavy, until we have no change to notice in prices. In malt very little has been passing on former terms. Owing to a large influx from abroad, oats have given way 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Beans and peas, however, have maintained their previous value. In the value of flour we have no change to report.

**ENGLISH CORN.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s. to 57s.; ditto, white, 50s. to 61s.; grounds, barley 37s. to 29s.; distilling malt, 28s. to 31s.; malting, 30s. to 35s.; rye 38s. to 31s.; malt, 4s. to 7s.; feed oats, 20s. to 27s.; potato do., 47s. to 30s.; tick beans, 38s. to 49s.; grey peas, 35s. to 38s.; white do., 38s. to 45s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s. to 51s.; country marks 38s. to 40s.; town household 48s. per cwt.

**CATTLE.**—The supplies of each kind of fat stock on offer this week have been only moderate. Generally speaking the trade has ruled somewhat heavy, and in some instances, prices have had a dropping tendency. Beef, from 4s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; mutton, 4s. to 5s. 6d.; lamb, 4s. to 5s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 4s. to 5s. 6d. per lb. to sink the offer.

**NEWCASTLE AND LEAD-NORRIS.**—These markets continue to be very moderately supplied with meat. The trade is somewhat heavy, nevertheless, the quotations still rule very high. Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; lamb, 4s. 5d. to 5s. 10d. to sink the offer.

**REALS.**—By private contract the demand, generally, is somewhat restricted. In prices, however, no quotable change has taken place. The public sales have gone off slowly, on former terms.

**SUGAR.**—On the whole, a fair average business has been passing off satisfactorily, at full quotations. West India has sold at from 3s. to 4s. 6d.; Bengal 34s. to 47s.; and Mauritius, 32s. to 45s. per cwt. Floating cargoes of Havannah have realised 25s. to 27s. 6d. per cwt. Refined sugars are firm, at 52s. to 52s. 6d. for common to middling lumps, crushed, 48s. to 5 s. 6d.; pieces, 47s. to 47s. per cwt. The stock of sugar is about 70,000 tons, against 45,000 tons in 1853.

**MOLASSES.**—The market is flat, but we have no change to notice in value, compared with last week.

**COTTON.**—The market is steady, but the business doing is by no means extensive, at fully late currencies.

**CHALK.**—All kinds are in demand, but at the late decline in value. Fine Red Trinidad is worth 95s. to 95s. 6d. per cwt.

**RICK.**—Business has become less active; nevertheless, importers are very firm in their demands. Fine white Bengal, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. per cwt. The stock is 47,000 tons, against 72,000 tons in 1853.

**PROVISIONS.**—There is very little business doing in any kind of kind of butter, at further depressed rates. The best Dutch is selling at 94s. to 96s. per cwt. Bacon has further advanced 2s. per cwt. Other provisions rule about a stationary.

**WOOL.**—English qualities are in fair request, at fully last week's currency. Foreign and colonial parcels are a dull inquiry, but not cheaper.

**COTTON.**—Most kinds support previous rates, but the demand is still much restricted.

**HEMP AND FLAX.**—Clean Petersburg hemp sells steadily at £25 per ton. Manila parcels command about previous rates. In flax very little is passing, on former terms.

**SALT-IRON.**—The market has become heavy, and, to force sales, lower rates must be submitted to. The stock is 100,000 tons in excess of last year.

**MALTED.**—There is a fair business doing in Scotch pig iron, at 50s. 3s. cash, mixed numbers. Manufactured puddles are firm. Spelter, on the spot, is worth £20 2s. 6d. Copper is rather dropping; but tin and tin plates are steady in price.

**SPIRITS.**—Very little business is doing in rum, at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. for proof Leeward and Windward. Brandy is scarce. Over 100,000 gallons have been taken by Government. Brandy is rather lower—present rates being 8s. 10s. to 9s. per gallon. Hambro' spirit, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; English do., 2s. to 2s. 2d.

**HOPE.**—Prices are well supported, owing to the unfavourable action of the market, but the business doing is very moderate. The duty is calculated £170.

**OLIVE.**—Lined oil moves off steadily, at 28s. 6d. to 29s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot. Olive is heavy, at £35 10s. to £32. In the value of other oils very little change has taken place. Spirits of turpentine, 34s. to 36s. 6d.; rough, 8s. 9d. per cwt.

**TALLOW.**—No business is doing on the spot, and for delivery during the last three months. The stock is 21,908 casks against 12,345 cists in 1853. Rough fat, 2s. 9d. per lbs.

**COALS.**—Best house coals, 18s. to 18s. 6d.; second, 17s. to 17s. 6d. Hartley's, 16s. 3d. to 16s. 3d.; manufacturers', 15s. to 15s. 6d. per ton.

**THE LONDON GAZETTE.**

FRIDAY, JUNE 22

**BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.**—W. BEDFORD, Middlesex street, Whitechapel, baker.—A. HIGGAM, Manchester, coach proprietor.

**BANKRUPTS.**—J. FAULKNER, Commercial-road, Surrey, call proprietor.—W. RAVERI, Sheffield, cutler.—J. MOSKOW, Manchester, clay and mineral dealer.—W. and J. NOAK, Drogheda, salt-manufacturers.—J. YOUNG, Highbridge, Somersetshire, draper.—J. H. BLACKBURN, Norwich, currier.—J. and S. H. HOLLAND Birmingham, printers.—W. HILLIARD, otherwise H. REVIS, Borough, Southampton, maltster.—E. HARRISON, Henley-upon-Thames, Oxfordshire, tailor and draper.—G. CURTIS, Landport, Hants, licensed victualler.—J. TOMES, Church-street, Westminster, builder.—E. J. HOPKINS, Fishponds, Gloucestershire, draper.—J. CHILTON, Stone, Staffordshire, shoemaker.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—J. AINORT and Co., Glasgow warehousemen.—J. CORMACK, Wick, merchant.—A. MILNE, Hill-ton, Dundee, baker.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16

**BANKRUPTS.**—T. and W. T. FENN, Norwich; Fore-street; Ciprioteze; and Tulierie-street, Hackney road, boot manufacturers.—G. H. LITTLE, Black Swan-yard, Bermondsey, tanner.—W. FRERE, Norwich, hat manufacturer.—G. J. SANDFORD, High-street, Marylebone, linen draper.—G. CURTIS, Landport, Hants, licensed victualler, and Sparkbrook, Worcestershire coal master.—M. BAKER, Ispley, Warwickshire, needle dealer.—T. HOMER, Plunzier, Leicestershire, auctioneer, dealer.—C. GANNETT Cardiff, Glamorganshire, outfitter.—E. J. PICKLEY, Wakefield, Yorkshire, clothier.—J. M. COOPER, London, and K. W. HOLMES, Sheffield, cattle dealers.—J. W. CAWFOOD, Lincoln, grocer.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.**—J. LOCKART, Glasgow, cattle salesman.

With the  
**ILLUSTRATED TIMES**  
OF JULY 7

will be issued a Large and most Beautifully-engraved  
**MAP OF EUROPE,**  
Size, three feet six inches by three feet;  
uniform with the Maps of London and England and Wales already published in connection with this Journal.  
This well-executed Map has been engraved from the very best authorities, and will be printed on stout sheet of paper.  
Price, including the Number of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES, 6d.; stamped, per post, 8d.  
Orders should be given to the agents at least a week before the day of publication.  
Office, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

On the 2nd of July, No. XVIII., New Series, price 3s. 6d., the  
**JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE.** Edited by FORBES WINLOW, M.D., D.C.L., Oxon.

Psychological Quarterly Report.—  
On the Reform of Lunatic Asylums.  
A Medical Psychologist of the Eighteenth Century.  
On the Independence of the Soul.  
Notes on the Asylum for Idiots, France, and Germany.  
Dr. Laycock on Mind and Brain.  
The State of Lunacy in Scotland.  
Popular Physiology of the Nervous System.  
The Census of 1851 and Lunacy.  
Foreign Psychological Literature.  
Medical Legal Trials.

JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington street.

**5000 CHURCH SERVICES, ELEGANTLY MOUNTED,** from 4s. 6d.  
200 PRAYER-BOOKS, ditto, from 2s. 6d.  
POPS OF THE ROMAN MISSAL, 104. to 7 guineas.  
PARKINS and GOTO, 24 and 25, OXFORD-STREET.

PARKINS and GOTO,  
PAPER and ENVELOPE MAKERS,  
24 and 25, OXFORD-STREET.  
BY FAR THE READIEST METHOD IN THE WORLD.  
NO CHARGE FOR PLAIN STAMPING.  
CARRIAGE PAID ON ORDERS OVER 20s.  
PRICE LIST POST-FREE.

**AS GOOD AS GOLD.**—Watchchains and Jewellery, double-coated with pure gold, and equal to solid gold jewellery, though only about a tenth part of its cost.—HENRY SCOTT, 1, Fisher street, Red Lion-square, London, W.C. Illustrated circular sent for a stamp. Any article safe by post.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.**—Plumage to the Healthy. Unless the digestion be in good order our spirits droop, and our bodies soon become enfeebled. Holloway's remedies relieve as once a disordered stomach, and restore the digestive organs to perfect health and vigour.

GLUCK'S IPHIGENIA. — Mr. CHARLES

**MR. CHARLES GUCK'S IPHIGENIA.** — Mr. CHARLES GUCK, Manager, to announce that, in compliance with numerous requests, he will repeat the Performance of the whole of the Music in Guck's celebrated Opera, **IPHIGENIA**, on Monday Evening, June 29, 1891, at Eight o'clock. Vocalists—Miss Mollie Parepa, Miss Martha Cole, and Miss Theresa Jefferys. Mr. Santley, Mr. Wynn, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The orchestra and chorus will be complete in every department, and consist of upwards of 100 performers. Conductor, Mr. Charles Halle. Sofa Stalls, 7s.; 1st. Box, 5s.; 2nd. do., 3s.; Balcony, 3s.; Upper and Lower Boxes, 1s. May be secured at Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street; Hammond's, 214, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at the Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

**PRINCE GEORGE GALITZIN** will give a **SECOND RUSSIAN CONCERT** on Friday Evening, July 6, at **ST. JAMES'S HALL**. Vocalists—Mollie Parepa, Mame, Sainton-Doby, Signor Mongini. Mr. Patey, &c. Instrumentalist—Miss Arabella Goddard. Orchestra and chorus of 150 performers. Conducted by Prince Galitzin. For further particulars, programmes, &c., apply to Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Sofa Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Gallery, 1s.

**LAST MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT** of the SEASON, at **ST. JAMES'S HALL**, on Monday Evening, July 6, 1891. **DIRECTOR'S BENEFIT**, on which occasion the Programme will be of unusual interest. Vocalists—THE GREAT MASTERS. Pianoforte, Miss Arabella Goddard and Mr. Charles Halle; Violin M. Sainton; Violoncello, Signor Platti. Vocalists—Mr. Santley and Mr. Sims Reeves. Sofa Stalls 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 1s.; at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at the Hall, 28, Piccadilly.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED** and Mr. JOHN PARRY—Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three in their "Popular Entertainment," at the **ROYAL GALLERY**. **ILLUSTRATION**, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., 4s., and 5s. Seats reserved at the Gallery, and at Cramer Beale, and Co.'s 201, Regent-street.

**WASHINGTON FRIENDS' GRAND MUSICAL AND PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT** entitled **TWO HOURS IN CANADA AND UNITED STATES** illustrating 5000 miles of beautiful scenery, the Falls of Niagara, Huron St. Lawrence Great Victoria Tubular Bridge, American Indian, Knight chess, and the Grand Old Mt. Erie and the country adventures, and sing original songs and melodies of the country, accompanying himself upon seven instruments.—Daily at Three and Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. **ST. JAMES'S HALL**, Piccadilly.

**HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA**, not being covered with powdered colour, prevents the Chinese passing of the low-priced brown autumn leaves, consequently lasting strength is always found in this tea. Prices 3s., 8d., 4s., and 4s. 6d. per lb., in packets. Pursell, 81, Cornhill, and 119, Chancery-lane; Elphinstone, 227, Regent-st.; Gould, 198, Oxford-st.; Wolf, 75, St. Paul's Church-yard; Moore, 104, Tottenham-court-road; McCash, Stratford; Duff, Kingsland; Parvix, Islington; also retailers, Kington-town and Pimlico; Johnstone, Charing-cross; Lucas, Bridge-st.; Westminster; Fortescue, Bayswater; Martin, Bow Dodson, Blackman-st. Horniman's Agents in every town.

**THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS** in ENGLAND are to be obtained of **PHILLIPS and CO.**, Tea Merchants, 3, King William-street, City, London, E.C. Good, strong, full Congou Tea, 2s. 3d., 2s. 10d., 3s., and 3s. 6d. Rich Souchong Tea, 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s. Tea and Coffee to the value of six cent carriage free to any railway station or market town in England. A Price Current free.

**TEA.—MOORE BROTHERS and COMPANY** are the only City Merchants willing to supply families direct at WHOLE MERCHANTS' PRICES. The finest Souchong, guaranteed pure, 3s. 9d. per cwt. Assam Tea, 9d. to 1s. 10d. per cwt. Choice Ceylon, 5s. 6d. per cwt. Finest East India, 1s. 6d. per cwt. **MOORE BROTHERS and COMPANY**, 35, London bridge, City.

**LEPP'S HOMEOPATHIC COCOA.** — Its delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power have procured its general adoption as a breakfast beverage. Sold in 1lb., 4lb., and 5lb. packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb. by grocers. Each packet is labelled "JAMES LEPP, Homeopathic Chemist, London."

**ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS**, the most esteemed and best-known preparation for making pure gruel. Persons of weak digestion or constipative habit would derive benefit from its use. **ROBINSON BELLVILLE, and Co., Purveyors to the Queen**, 61, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London. Established 1764.

**WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES** FOR AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAAC, 519 and 320 Strand (opposite Somerset House), W.C., containing the highest prices in Cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Regiments, Underclothing, Boots, Books, and Miscellaneous Goods. Letters attended to. Parcels from the country, the utmost value returned same day. Established 48 years. Country dealers supplied.

**GREENFIELD PATENT STARCH** AS USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c. **WORTHINGTON and Co., Glasgow and London.**

**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.** A Safe and certain Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and other Affections of the Throat and Chest. In Incipient Consumption, Asthma, and Winter Cough they are unfailing. Being free from every hurtful ingredient, they may be taken by the most delicate female or the youngest child. Sold by all Druggists. Price 1s. 4d. and tins 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, by **THOMAS KEATING, Chemist**, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists &c.

**A CLEAR COMPLEXION** is produced by **GOWLAND'S LOTION**. It produces and sustains great purity and delicacy of complexion, removes freckles, tan, and redness, and promotes healthy action, softness, and elasticity of the skin. It is recommended in preference to any other preparation by the medical profession. Sold by all Druggists. Half-pint, 2s. 9d.

**CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA CURED.** Dr. H. JAMES discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His only son was cured, and is now alive and well. Doctored by benefiting his fellow creatures, he will send post-free to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy on receipt of their names, with stamped envelope for return postage. Address O. P. Brown, 14, Gough-street, Strand.

**DEAFNESS.**—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Voice Conductor. It sits into the ear so as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of singing in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to Deafness, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. As also every other kind of hearing instrument. Messrs. **NEWMANS, Opticians** 39, Abchurch-lane, Piccadilly.

**PURITY OF SKIN and a SOFTNESS and DELICACY of SKIN** are realised by the use of **ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.** An Oriental bathos preparation, cooling, soothing, and purifying. It eradicates Redness, Tan, Freckles, pimples, and other cutaneous defects. Price 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. Bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers. Beware of spurious articles under the title of "KALYDOR!"

**RICHARD'S Dandelion, Chamomile, Rhubarb, and Ginger Pills** are the best remedy for indigestion and all forms of bilious attacks. In bottles, 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. **W. PAINMAN, Apothecary**, 63, Charing-cross; and all Vendors.

**COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS** Indigestion, Bilious, Liver and Stomach Complaints—Prepared only by **Cockle**, 15, New Bond-street, and to be had of all Medicine Vendors, in boxes, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

**51 CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE** OR EXPENSE, by **DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH RESTORING REVALENTA ARAHICA FOOD**, which saves fifty times its cost in other remedies, and effectually removes indigestion (dyspepsia), bad breath, constipation, flatulency, dysentery, diarrhoea, rheumatism, biliousness, fevers, sore throat, catarrhs, colic, noises in the ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation, heartburn, headache, debility, dropsy, dysmenstruation, cramps, spasms, nausea and sickness, shaking, fits, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, epilepsy, paralysis. We find it the safest remedy.—Andrew Ure M.D. F.R.S.: Dr. Harvey; Dr. Bright; Dr. Storrard; Dr. Campbell, London; J. M. Clifton, M.D., New York. Packed in tins, 1lb., 2s. 9d., 12lb., 2s.; 24lb., 4s.; free of carriage.—**HARRY DU BARRY and Co.**, 71, Regent-street, London; and of **Fortnum, Mason, and Co.**, and through all Grocers and Chemists.



**PIANOFORTES.**—Cramer, Beale, and Co.  
List of Prices and terms for hire post-free, 201, Regent-street.

**HARMONIUMS.**—Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201,  
Regent-street. Description and list of prices post-free.

**THE SHADOW AIR** from **DINORAH**.—This celebrated Song is now published in the following various forms:—A Popular Edition for amateurs, with English and Italian words, price 2s. 6d.; 2. As a Piece for Pianoforte, by BRINLEY RICHARDS, 3s.; 3. As a Pianoforte Duet, 3s. 6d.; 4. As an Easy Piece for Beginners, 1s.; 5. For Flute and Piano, 1s.; 6. For Violin and Piano, 1s.

**EVANS'S HARMONIUMS** with **PEDALS**.—BOOSEY and SONS beg to announce that EVANS'S ENGLISH HARMONIUMS, with two rows of keys, two octaves and a third of German Pedals, and independent Pedal Reeds, are now ready. The musical profession are invited to call and inspect these Harmoniums, the nearest approach to an organ that has yet been attempted.

**I LOVE YOU**, sung by Mr. Sims Reeves with such immense success at Mr. G. W. Martin's Concert, Exeter Hall, Mr. Sloper's Concert, St. James's Hall, was composed expressly for him by Mr. W. W. Wallcut, and is published, price 3s., by DEWEY, DAVIES, and Co., 244, Regent-street, W.

Now ready, price 1s., with Two Illustrations,  
**THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE**, No. VII.  
(for JULY, 1860).

The Four Georges: Sketches of Manners, Morals, Court and Town Life. With an Illustration.  
I.—George the First.  
Physiological Riddles. I.—How We Act.  
Men of Genius. By Matthew Arnold.  
Framley Parsonage.  
Chapter XIX.—Money Dealings.  
XX.—Harold Smith in the Cabinet.  
XXI.—Why Pack the Pony was Beaten.  
Vanitas Vanitatum. By W. M. Thackeray.  
Electricity and the Electric Telegraph.  
The Portent. III.—The Omen Fulfilled.  
A Musical Instrument. By Elizabeth Barrett Browning. With an Illustration.  
Adulteration and its Remedy.  
William Hogarth, Painter, Engraver, and Philosopher—Essays on the Man, the Work, and the Time.  
VI.—The Rake's Progress: A Drama in Eight Acts.  
The House that John Built.  
Roundabout Papers. No. 5.—Thorns in the Cushion.  
SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

Medium 8vo, with Twelve Illustrations, Forty Vignettes and Diagrams, and a Chart, price 7s. 6d. Cloth.  
**THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE**, VOLUME I.,  
comprising the Numbers from January to June, 1860.  
SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

COMPLETION OF "MODERN PAINTERS."  
Now ready, imperial 8vo, Thirty-four Illustrations on Steel, and One Hundred Engravings on Wood, from Drawings by the Author and other Artists. 42 10s. cloth.  
**RUSKIN'S MODERN PAINTERS**.  
Volume 5. (Completing the Work.)  
CONTENTS.—Of Leaf Beauty. Of Cloud Beauty. Of Ideas of Relation. Of Invention Formal. Of Invention Spiritual. With an Index to the whole Five Volumes.  
SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

Just ready, 1 vol. I. and II., with Two Maps, and other Illustrations, demy 8vo, 28s. cloth.  
**HISTORY OF THE VENETIAN REPUBLIC**,  
her Rise, her Greatness, and her Civilisation. By W. CAREW HAZLITT, of the Inner Temple.  
\* Vol. III. and IV. (completing the Work) will be ready in the Autumn.  
SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

Post 8vo, 10s., cloth,  
**WILD SPORTS OF INDIA**; with Remarks  
on the Breeding and Rearing of Horses, and the Formation  
of Light Irregular Cavalry. By Captain HENRY SHAKESPEAR,  
Commandant of the Irregular Force.  
SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

New Novel.—Now ready,  
**SCARSDALE**; or, Life on the Lancashire and  
Yorkshire Border Thirty Years Ago. Three volumes.  
SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

**THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S DOMESTIC  
MAGAZINE**. 6d. Monthly.  
No. III. (for JULY) now ready.  
CONTENTS.  
I. The Fashion and Needlework.  
1. A Steel Plate of the Fashions for July, printed and painted by hand in Paris, showing the style of the Dresses now worn, with the fashionable colours.  
2. An Arabesque Berlin Wool-work Pattern of Cushion, in seven colours.  
3. A large separate Sheet of Coloured Paper (equal to 32 pages), containing 31 of the newest Embroidery Patterns of Collars, Sleeves, Pocket-handkerchiefs, Initial Letters, Edgings, Insertions, Braiding Patterns, Patterns in Satin stitch, Crochet Fringe, Infant's Bonnet, and all the latest fashions.  
4. A Full-size Pattern of a new Sleeve, showing the precise shape and size of the Epauettes, Cuff, Wristband, Straps, &c.

LITERATURE AND ENGRAVINGS.  
1. The Family Secret. By the Authors of "Under a Cloud." Chap. IV. and V. By Charles and John Portch.  
2. The Domestic History of England. By Maria S. Rye. The Normans. With 7 Illustrations from "Strutt."  
3. Amongst the Americans. By F. Gerstacker. With a Sketch of the "Oceanic" on the Mississippi, by H. G. Hine.  
4. The Son-in-Law. By Charles and John Portch.  
5. By the Sea. By Heinrich Heine.  
6. A Memoir of Heine, Duchess of Orleans.  
7. Poetry of the Months.—July. With Emblematical Heading by Noel Humphreys.  
8. "Castle Richmond," by Anthony Trollope, described and reviewed.  
9. The Fashions, with Descriptions of the Dresses shown in the Coloured Plate.  
10. What to do in the Garden in July.  
11. Things in Season, and Domestic Recipes for July.  
12. The Englishwoman's Conversation.

No. I. and II. of the ENGLISHWOMAN'S DOMESTIC MAGAZINE have been reprinted, and are now on sale, with the Fashion Plates and Berlin Patterns, complete.  
S. O. BARNES, 248, Strand, London, W.C.  
A Specimen Number sent, post-free, for six postage-stamps.

**A BEAUTIFUL BOOK FOR BOYS**,  
Completely Illustrated, containing 100 Engravings of every detail.  
Cloth, gilt, 3s., post-free.

**THE HISTORY OF A SHIP FROM HER  
CRADLE TO HER GRAVE**, by GRANDPA BEN.  
"A thorough boy's book, crammed to the full with excellent engravings, illustrations, and diagrams, explanatory of the whole mysteries of a ship, while numerous naval adventures and catastrophes are interwoven with the text. It will form a positive treasure to the youth to whom it may be so fortunate as to become possessed of a copy."—"Dispatch."  
London: W. H. COLLINGRIDGE, 117 to 119, Aldersgate-street, and all Booksellers.

**THE WOMAN WITH THE YELLOW HAIR**;  
a Romance of Good and Bad Society;  
**THE SERPENT ON THE HEARTH**;  
a Mystery of the New Divorce Court,  
will shortly appear in Penny Weekly Numbers and Sixpenny Monthly Parts.

No. 2 Grant with No. 1.  
UNITED KINGDOM PRESS,  
28, Hydrates-street, Strand.

Just published, 1 vol. 8vo, price 16s.,  
**THE DISEASES OF THE BRAIN**, their  
Incipient Symptoms, Pathology, Diagnosis, Treatment, and Prevention. By FORBES WINSLOW, M.D., D.C.  
"A most masterly exposition of every conceivable phase which cerebral disease in its physical and psychical operations has been known to assume. It is the most important work that has appeared in the country for many years in relation to the subtle affections of the mind and obscure and insidious diseases of the brain."—The Lancet.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

**100,000th MORISONIANA OF  
THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF  
HEALTH**, BURTON-ROAD, LONDON. By JAMES MORISON,  
the Hygienist. May be had, price 6d., or 7d. by post; and of all the Hygienic Agents in the world.

**ILLUSTRATED TIMES.**—Subscribers to  
this interesting Journal are informed that they can be supplied with handsome COVERS FOR BINDING in half-yearly volumes, from its commencement to the present time, by ordering through any bookseller or newagent in the United Kingdom, price 2s. each.

Office, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, London, W.C.

**CHUBB'S WROUGHT-IRON FIREPROOF  
SAFES**, all secured by their Gunpowder-proof Steel plated  
Detector Locks, and Chubb's patent Drill Preventive. Price Lists  
free.—CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, E.C.

**PARKINS AND GOTT'S**  
DRESSING CASES.  
WRITING CASES.  
TRAVELLING BAGS.  
STATIONERY CASES.  
DESKS, RETICULES.  
DESPATCH BOXES.  
WORK BOXES.  
CARD CASES.  
JEWELLERY BOXES.  
BOOK SLIDES, INKSTANDS.  
PAPIER MACHE ARTICLES.  
PEARL AND TORTOISESHELL GOODS.  
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST-FREE.  
PARKINS AND GOTT, 24 and 25, OXFORD-STREET.

**WEDDING STATIONERY.**  
Patterns free by post.  
THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE DESIGNS.  
PARKINS AND GOTT, 24 and 25, OXFORD-STREET.

**PAPER AND ENVELOPES.**  
The Cheapest and Largest Stock in the Kingdom.  
Orders over 50s. carriage paid to the country.  
Useful Cream Note, 2s. per ream. Bordered Note, 3s. 9d. per ream.  
Super-thick Ditto, 3s. 6d. Foolscap Paper, 6s. 6d. "  
Straw Paper, 2s. 6d. Sermon Paper, 4s. "  
Super-thick Cream Laid Adhesive Envelopes, 6d. per 1000.  
Large Blue Office Ditto, 4d. 6d. per 1000, or 10,000 for 42s. 6d.  
NO CHARGE FOR STAMPING.  
Steel Dies cut from 2s. 6d. each.  
A Sample Packet of Stationery, together with Illustrated Catalogue, post free for 6 stamps.

Partnership—PARTNERSHIP and COZENS, Manufacturing Stationers, 1, Chancery-lane, and 192, Fleet-street, E.C.

**FOR FAMILY ARMS.**—Send Name and County  
to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library; in a few days  
you will receive a correct Copy of your Armorial Bearings. Plain  
Sketch, 1s. Heraldic Colours, with written description, 6s.  
Large Size, 12s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms,  
to whom and when granted, the origin of the name, all traced  
from authentic records—fee, 2 guineas. An Index, containing the  
names of nearly all persons entitled to use arms, as extracted from  
the British Museum, Tower of London, Herald's College, &c., &c.  
"The Manual of Heraldry," 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d. post-free. By  
T. COLLETON, Genealogist, Lecturer on Heraldry at the Mechanics'  
Institute, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London,  
W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, &c.

**ARMS, CRESTS, &c.**, Engraved in the Best  
Style. Crests on Rings, 7s. On Steel Die, 6s. Initials,  
1s. 6d. per letter. Book Plate, Engraved with Arms, 10s.,  
or Crest, 5s. Postage and registered letter, 1s. extra.—T. COLLETON,  
Heraldic Engraver (by appointment) to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn-  
street, corner of St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

**SOLID GOLD RING** (18 Carat, Hall Marked),  
Engraved with Crest, 42s. Large Size for Arms, 75s. On  
receipt of P.O. order the sizes will be sent to select from. T.  
COLLETON, Seal-engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St.  
Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

**STAMP YOUR OWN PAPER**, with Arms,  
Crest, Initials, or Name or Address, by means of COLLETON'S  
PATENT EMBOSSENG PRESS, 42s.; Best Make, 21s.  
Any person can use them. T. COLLETON, Seal-engraver, 25, the  
Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane,  
London, W.C.

**NO CHARGE MADE FOR STAMPING PAPER  
AND ENVELOPES** with ARMS, CREST, or INITIALS.  
RODRIGUES' Cream-laid Adhesive ENVELOPES, 4d. per 1000.  
Cream-laid Note, full size, 4s. 6d. per 1000; thick ditto, five  
guineas; Foolscap, 3s. 6d. per ream; Sermon Paper, 4s. 6d. All kinds  
of Stationery equally cheap, at H. RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

**WEDDING CARDS, WEDDING  
ENVELOPES, INVITATIONS TO THE CEREMONY**, DE-  
JEUNER, and BALLET, PRINTED and STAMPED in SILVER,  
with ARMS or CREST in the latest fashion. CARD PLATE  
ELEGANTLY ENGRAVED in 100 Superfine CARDS PRINTED  
for 4s. 6d. AT HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly, London.

**WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.**  
—DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING DRESSING-BAGS,  
DESPATCH BOXES, Writing-cases, Jewel-cases, LADIES'  
RETICULES, and CARRIAGE BAGS, FOLDING MOUNTED  
ENVELOPE CASES, BLOTTING BOOKS, SLIDES, and INKSTANDS  
on suite; the NEW PATENT SELF-CLOSING BOOK-SLIDE; also  
a choice variety of ELEGANCIES and NOVELTIES, suitable for  
PRESENTATION to be had at H. RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly.

**DAY and SON, Lithographers to the Queen**,  
execute in the best style, on the most reasonable terms  
and with dispatch, every description of LITHOGRAPHY,  
Chromo Lithography, and Steel and Copper Plate. Printing  
artistic or commercial. Estimates prepared with promptness.  
Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

**THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.**—Coin  
Triumphant Meeting of Havelock, Outram, and Sir Colin  
Campbell.—This Great Picture, by T. J. Barker, from Drawings and  
Pictures taken expressly at Lucknow by F. von Lindgren, is now  
ON VIEW at the Lucknow Gallery, Messrs. Thomas Agnew and  
Sons, 5, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, from 10 to 6 o'clock.

**STERLING SILVER.**—WILLIAM S. BURTON  
has added to his extensive stock of General FURNISHING  
IRONMONGERY and HOUSE-FURNISHING REQUISITES  
a Selection of STERLING SILVER SERVICES for the Table or  
for Presentation. His prices will be found considerably below  
usually.

Fiddle Patterns, oz. s. d. s. d.  
12 Table Spoons, 30 7 4 11 0 0  
12 Table Forks, 30 7 4 11 0 0  
12 Dessert Spoons, 20 7 4 11 0 0  
12 Dessert Forks, 20 7 4 11 0 0  
6 Gravy Spoons, 10 7 4 11 0 0  
1 Soup Ladle, 9 7 4 11 0 0  
4 Sauce Ladles, 10 7 4 11 0 0  
1 Fish Slice, 2 10 0 0  
4 Salt Spoons, 1 0 0 0  
Mustard Spoon, ditto, 7 0 0 0  
12 Tea Spoons, 10 7 4 11 0 0  
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, 0 13 6 1  
1 Moist Sugar Spoon, 0 8 6 1  
1 Moist Sifter, 0 13 6 1  
1 Butter Knife, 0 12 6 1

Cottage Pattern Tea and Coffee Service. King's Pattern, Richly Chased  
Teapot, 22 10 0 11 0 0  
Sugar Basin, 11 10 0 7 10 0  
Milk Ewer, 7 10 0 3 10 0  
Coffee-pot, 22 10 0 11 0 0

Bedsteads, Baths, and Lamps.  
WILLIAM S. BURTON has SIX LARGE SHOWROOMS  
devoted exclusively to the SALE of BEDSTEADS, LAMPS,  
BATHS, and METALLIC BEDSTEADS. The stock of each is at  
once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the  
public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have  
tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this  
country.

Bedsteads, from, 12s. 6d. to £90 0 each.  
Shower Baths, from, 8s. 0d. to £5 0 each.  
Lamps (Moderator), from, 6s. 0d. to £7 7 each.  
(All other kinds at the same rate.)  
Pure Colza Oil, 4s. per gallon.

**WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL  
FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE** may  
be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 500  
Illustrations of his illimitable Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro  
Plate, Nickel and Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers,  
Hot-Water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces,  
Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles;  
Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass  
Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom Furniture, &c.; with Lists of Prices  
and Plans of the Twenty large Showrooms, at 25, Oxford-street,  
W. 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's place,  
and 1, Newman-mews, London. Established 1820.

**MAPPIN'S DRESSING-CASES** and  
DRESSING-BAGS.—The Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King  
William-street, London-bridge, are now furnished with an  
entire new stock of dressing-cases and dressing-bags to suit  
every class of buyers. MAPPIN'S Dressing-cases guarantee every  
article in this department of their manufactures to be of sterling  
quality, and designed in the most portable and convenient form.

Mappin's Gentlemen's Guinea Dressing-case for Ladies, £1 4s.  
Mappin's Leather Dressing-case, lined with silk velvet,  
case, lined with silk velvet,  
Mappin's Leather Dressing-bag is recommended for strong  
service.

An Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post-free.—MAPPIN  
BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge.  
Manufacture, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

**THE TWENTY-GUINEA PRIZE WRITING-  
CASE** for 2s. (or, by post, for 2s. stamps). The case is fitted  
with Paper, Envelopes, and a large reserve of pens, Blotting-  
book, &c. To be had only of PARKINS and GOTT, 24 and 25,  
Oxford-street. The trade supplied.

**FRENCH CHENE SILKS** at £1 12s. 9d.,  
comprising the latest  
PRODUCTIONS for PROMENADE, DINNER, or EVENING  
Wear.

CHECKED WASHING SILKS,  
at 17s 6d the full Dress,  
free from twist and Cotton.  
A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW PATTERNS,  
at 21 5s. 9d.

FLAID GROS DE NAPLES  
at 21 7s. 9d.  
RICH FLOUNCED SILKS from 2 to 20 guineas.  
Patterns sent free.

PETER ROBINSON,  
103, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street, W.

**LONDON.—AT PETER ROBINSON'S.**  
SEVERAL HUNDRED  
RICH FLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES,  
suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Summer Wear  
(20 to 22 yards each), 18s. 9d. the Robe trimming included,  
from 14 to 22 guineas.

A great variety of patterns sent for selection, post-free.  
**1000 PIECES PURE MOHAIR**,  
8s. 9d. and 9s. 9d. Full Dress, worth 14s. 6d.  
PETER ROBINSON,  
103, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street, W.

**THICKEST CHENILLE NETS**, 2s. 11d.  
each; also, 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d.  
With gilt Ornament, Star, Rings, Sequin, &c., 4s. 11d. each.  
Silk Braid Nets (all colours), 1s. 6d.  
A large assortment of Gilt Clips for Waistbands, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s.,  
&c.

PETER ROBINSON,  
103, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street, W.

**DUTY OF FRENCH SILKS**  
**BLACK SILKS.**—The richest, best, and  
cheapest Stock in London of  
Black Glacé Silks, from 30s. to 70s. Dress.  
Black Ducaupes, from 30s. to 70s. Dress.  
Black Royales, 50s. to 90s. Dress.  
Black Figures and Stripes, from 42s. to 80s. Dress.

Moire Antiques and  
Flounced Silk Robes, from 10s. to ten guineas.  
Rich Silk Skirts, elegantly trimmed, with or without crape,  
exceedingly cheap.  
at PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE,  
103, Oxford-street. Patterns free.

**MOURNING MANTLES AND BONNETS**,  
the Newest and Prettiest Shapes,  
and the Largest Stock in London to select from,  
at the most Moderate Prices,  
at PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING  
WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.

**JUST RECEIVED!!**  
**UPWARDS OF EIGHT THOUSAND FIVE  
HUNDRED POUNDS' WORTH** of Rich Lyons, Spital-  
fields, and Manchester SILKS purchased for Cash, which will be  
offered for SALE on Monday and subsequent days by  
BEECH and BERRALL,  
The Beehive, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.,  
at the following Reduced Prices:—  
All the Newest Designs in Chené, Breché, Cannellé, Crossbar,  
Checked, Striped, and all the latest fashions, in great variety,  
now selling at 21s. 6d., 27s. 6d., and 35s. 6d. the Dress  
(former prices, 29s. 6d., 35s. 6d., and 50s. the Dress).  
Elegant and Useful Foreign Flounced Silk Robes (various),  
39s. 6d., 49s. 6d., 59s. 6d., and 79s. 6d.  
(former prices, 45s. 6d., 55s. 6d., 65s. 6d., and 85s. 6d.).  
Also two Cases of Rich Black Glacé Silks (Duty Free),  
2s. 6d., worth 3s. 3d.; 3s. 4d., worth 4s. 6d.;  
and 4s. 3d., worth 5s. 9d.

Patterns for inspection postage-free.  
N.B. Early application will be necessary to insure the above, being  
much under value.

**TO LADIES.**  
LADIES RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY  
should send to  
JAMES SPENCE and CO.,  
77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard,  
London,  
for PATTERNS OF THE CHEAPEST LOT OF DRESS SILKS ever  
offered.  
Price 26s. 11d. and 29s. 6d.  
Also of all the latest fashions and DUCAPES,  
from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 11d. per yard.  
An early inspection of the above will be found advantageous.  
THE PATTERNS SENT FREE BY POST.  
JAMES SPENCE and CO.,  
77 and 78, St. Paul's-churchyard,  
London, E.C.  
Close at Five o'clock on Saturdays.

**DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN WELL  
DRESSED?** Take them to D. NICHOLSON and CO.,  
51 and 52, St. Paul's-churchyard. The largest Stock of INFANTS'  
and CHILDREN'S DRESSES in London. Send for D. N. and Co.'s  
Plate of Juvenile Fashions. Contains 32 Engravings. Post-free.  
The KNICKERBOCKER SUIT, complete, from 15s.  
The CAMBRIDGE SUIT, complete, from 14s. 9d.  
D. NICHOLSON and CO., 51 and 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

**THE NEW MANTLES.**  
Ladies should see the NEW MANTLES at D. NICHOLSON  
and CO.'S, 51 and 52, St. Paul's-churchyard. Send for D. N. and  
Co.'s New Book of Fashion—contains all the Paris Styles.  
Fourteen beautiful Engravings post-free.

**HOUSEHOLD LINEN DEPARTMENT.**  
JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., of 9, Ludgate-hill,  
established upwards of fifty years, will send patterns or samples  
free, for inspection or comparison, of their rich DOUBLE DAMASK  
TABLECLOTHS, with Napkins and Slip-cloths to match, diaper  
and damask, by the yard, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 wide; sheetings in  
width from 1 to 34 yards; and from 1 to 3 yards wide  
huckabacks, medical Baden Baden roll towels, glass and knife  
cloths, dusters, &c., made up and marked upon the shortest notice.  
Carriage paid upon amounts above 4s. Families waited upon at  
home in London.

**SILKS**, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked Glacé,  
at 22 6d. per Dress of 12 yards, well worth the attention of  
families. Patterns sent free by post. Also patterns and prices of  
their rich stock of silks.—JOHN HARVEY, SON, and Co., 9, Ludgate-  
hill. Established upwards of 50 years. Carriage paid upon amounts  
above 4s.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**  
**THE NEW TARIFF.**  
Great Reduction on all FOREIGN SILKS, FOREIGN  
MUSLINS and BAREGES, FOREIGN RIBBONS, FOREIGN  
VELVETS, FOREIGN FANCY TRIMMINGS, FOREIGN  
LACES, and FRENCH KID GLOVES, at THIS ESTABLISH-  
MENT, 10, 10A, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 98







# MAPPINS' CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.

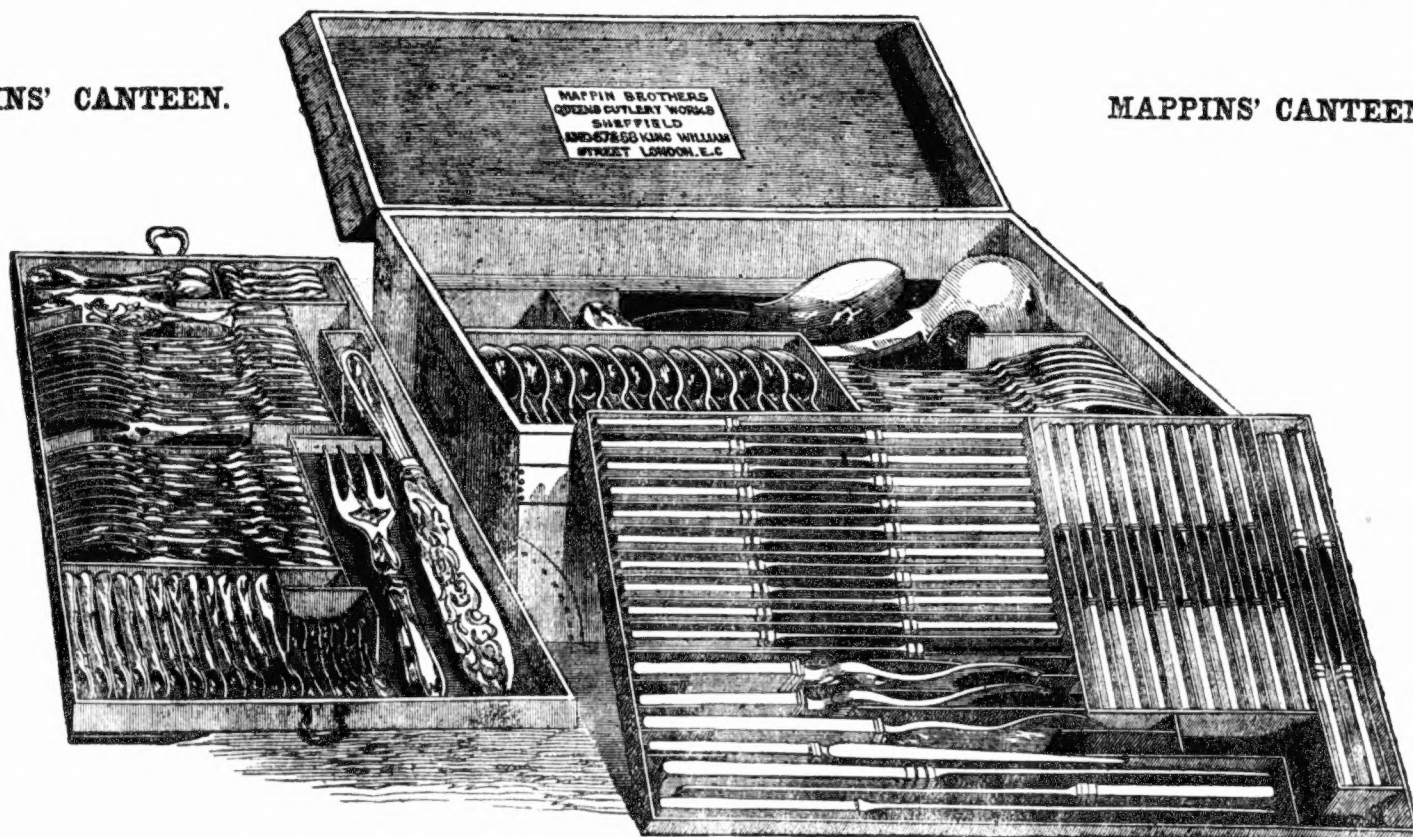
## MAPPIN BROTHERS, LONDON-BRIDGE.

Messrs. MAPPINS' TABLE KNIVES still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their Blades, being their own Sheffield Manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come Loose in Hot Water; and the difference in price is owing solely to the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS guarantee on all their manufactures in Electro-silver Plate a strong deposit of real Silver, according to price charged.

MAPPINS' OAK CANTEEN-CASE, lined with Baize, ironbound, with Lock and Key, and two strong Iron Handles, containing Ivory-handled Table Knives and Electro-silver-plated Spoons and Forks, as per annexed List below.

MAPPINS' CANTEEN.



MAPPINS' CANTEEN.

### ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, ETC. FULL SIZE.

	Fiddle Pattern.			Double Thread.			King's Pattern.		
12 Table Forks	£1	16	0	£ 2	14	0	£3	0	0
12 Table Spoons	1	16	0	2	14	0	3	0	0
12 Dessert Forks	1	7	0	2	0	0	2	4	0
12 Dessert Spoons	1	7	0	2	0	0	2	4	0
12 Tea Spoons	0	16	0	1	4	0	1	7	0
2 Sauce Ladles	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	11	0
1 Gravy Spoon	0	7	0	0	10	0	0	11	0
4 Salt Spoons	0	6	8	0	10	0	0	12	0
1 Mustard Spoon	0	1	8	0	2	6	0	3	0
1 Pair Sugar Tong	0	3	6	0	5	6	0	6	0
1 Pair Fish Carvers	1	0	0	1	10	0	1	14	0
1 Butter Knife	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	6	0
1 Soup Ladle	0	12	0	0	16	0	0	17	6
6 Egg Spoons	0	10	0	0	15	0	0	18	0
	Ordinary Quality.			Medium Quality.			Best Quality.		
2 Dozen Full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	2	4	0	3	6	0	4	12	0
1 Dozen Full-size Cheese ditto	1	4	0	1	14	6	2	11	0
1 Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0	7	6	0	11	0	0	15	6
1 Pair Extra-sized ditto	0	8	6	0	12	0	0	16	6
1 Pair Poultry Carvers	0	7	6	0	11	0	0	15	6
1 Steel for Sharpening	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0
Case for above	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Total	£18	8	4	£25	14	6	£30	10	0

All Orders from Abroad must be accompanied by a Banker's Draft or an Order for Payment in England.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR SERVICES OF PLATE FOR HOTELS, STEAM-SHIPS, AND REGIMENTAL MESSES.

A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, Free by Post, on Application.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.  
Table Cutlery, Razors, Pocket Cutlery, and Scissors, of their own Manufacture, in Stock for Exportation, at Sheffield Prices.